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FOUR CEMA COUNTRIES TO BUILD NUCLEAR POWERPLANT IN USSR

LD051022 Prague CTK in English 0946 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station to be constructed in the Soviet Union by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union will be the first joint nuclear energy project of the CMEA countries.

Czechoslovakia will get from the power station 600 megawatts. Czechoslovakia will supply technological equipment, transport media including heavy Tatra lorries, machine tools and shaping machines for the power station.

The four countries and the German Democratic Republic will build 750 kilovolt lines to the Polish switching station in Rzeszow. The lines will supply energy from the power station to the participating countries and contribute to the increase of the reliability of the uniform energy system of the CMEA countries and the planned supplies of electric power from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

When the nuclear power station is in operation, supplies of electric energy from the Soviet Union to the CMEA countries will double.

BRIEFS

CEMA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION SESSION--The session of CEMA's Permanent Agricultural Commission opened on 3 July in Sofia. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian representative in the commission, spoke on future plans of Bulgaria's agriculture and its current successes. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU]

CEMA PLANNING CONFERENCE--An international conference of the CEMA member countries planning organs is being held in Sofia. For 4 days the session will discuss opportunities for the further improvement of organization in the territorial distribution of productive forces and for the further improvement of regional planning in the socialist community countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

CEMA INVENTIONS CONFERENCE--The 13th session of the conference of leaders of departments dealing with inventions in the technical and scientific sector from CEMA member countries opened in our country. For 3 days the participants in the session will discuss a number of important questions in the inventions and rationalization sector, as well as problems of improving the exchange of information among CEMA member countries in this sector and the question of issuing a uniform document on inventions valid for all CEMA member countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DISCUSSES SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR PROPOSAL

AU031927 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Commentary by "W.G.": "What Would Be Possible in Vienna"]

[Text] During the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that "one 'Vienna' might lead to another." Only 10 days had passed since the signing of the SALT II treaty when the delegations of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR and the USSR submitted to their Western negotiating partners a new, important initiative at the beginning of the 18th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The socialist countries represented in Vienna jointly proposed to the participating NATO states that as a first reduction phase, an agreement be sought in which all directly participating states should undertake to reduce their land forces to an equal collective level. NATO and the Warsaw Pact are to reduce their land forces in the reduction area to 700,000 men each within the framework of their own alliance. Proceeding from the official figures submitted by both sides as of 1 January 1976, this would mean for the socialist states a reduction of 105,000 men, and for the NATO states 91,000 men. Each of the directly participating states, according to the proposal, should make a commensurate contribution to this reduction that would be fixed within the framework of its own alliance.

Moreover, it has been proposed that the USSR and the United States in the first phase should begin with the reduction of their armed forces in central Europe. It is stressed that as early as during this phase both of them should effect a large part of their complete contribution toward the reduction of armed forces. Before an agreement on the first phase of the reduction is signed, all participating states should announce the concrete extent of the [intended] reduction of their land forces. Until the conclusion of all reductions and the achievement of the envisaged collective ceiling of the forces reduction, none of these fixed reduction quotas should be changed.

Finally, the proposal of 28 June 1979 refers to the initiative of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978. These earlier proposals, as far as they are not affected by the new ones, continue to remain valid.

By discussing both initiatives the deadlock--into which the NATO countries steered the Vienna negotiations in their endeavor to upset the military balance existing in Europe--could be overcome.

The new proposals of the socialist countries constitute an accommodation vis-a-vis Western positions expressed frequently in Vienna. As emerges from the quoted figures, they are designed to reduce the armed forces and arms. They are aimed at a lower level of military power while maintaining the military equilibrium at approximate parity in central Europe. To come to terms on the basis of these proposals would mean to implement the general aim of the Vienna negotiations: to help strengthen peace and stability throughout Europe.

The socialist states expect the Western participating states in Vienna to respond to their proposals at last, both to the most recent proposals and to those made a year ago. Why should what has succeeded regarding SALT II also not be possible regarding the Vienna negotiations? The USSR-U.S. summit meeting barely 2 weeks ago at the same place has shown that complicated international negotiations on questions of limiting armament and on the gradual transition to disarmament can be successful.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU052110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent [a message] to Chadli Bendjedid and Mohamed Abdelghani, leaders of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which reads:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and our personal behalf, we send to you, the FLN Central Committee, the government and the friendly Algerian people most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of establishing Algerian independence.

The Bulgarian people are deeply confident that the friendship and cooperation with the Algerian people, which was initiated during the years of the Algerian struggle for freedom and independence, will further develop and strengthen.

We wish you, the FLN party, government, and entire Algerian people new and even greater successes along the road of the socioeconomic construction of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

COMMUNIQUE ON PETUR MLADENOV 25-27 JUNE VISIT TO TURKEY

AU031014 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Communique on the visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Turkey, from 25 to 27 June 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Turkey from 25 to 27 June 1979.

Minister Petur Mladenov was received by Farhi Koroturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, and Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Turkey conducted talks, which proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. The two ministers discussed the state of bilateral relations and reviewed the prospects of future development of these relations, also exchanging opinions on topical international issues.

The two ministers ascertained with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Turkish relations are expanding steadily and expressed themselves in favor of the further intensification of these relations, through taking full advantage of all existing opportunities.

They noted the great importance of the meetings between the two countries' leaders as regards the successful development of these relations and stressed the mutural desire to devote efforts to the further intensification of these relations in the spirit of the existing friendship and good-neighborly cooperation.

In discussing international problems, particular attention was devoted to the questions of detente and disarmament, as well as to security and to the development of cooperation in Europe.

The two sides expressed their resolve to devote all efforts to the consolidation of detente, to the transformation of detente into a permanent process.

They expressed their conviction that the implementation of the tenets laid down in the final CSCE document in their entirety will considerably contribute to further developing the process of detente.

The foreign ministers confirmed their governments' resolve to contribute to the Madrid meeting in 1980. They consider it necessary that this meeting proceed in a constructive atmosphere.

The two ministers declared that the consolidation and intensification of political detente makes it necessary to adopt immediate, concrete measures for stopping the armaments race and going over to disarmament in the nuclear arms sector, as well as in the sector of other means of mass destruction of all types, including conventional weapons, measures aimed at the final goal of achieving universal and full disarmement under strict and effective international control.

The two foreign affairs ministers welcome the SALT II agreement signed between the USSR and the United States. They expressed the hope that this agreement would exert a beneficial influence upon the other disarmament negotiations as well.

Having discussed the various disarmament initiatives and the measures envisaged for giving an impetus to the consolidation of mutual trust and security in Europe, the two sides expressed themselves in favor of a careful discussion about an appropriate forum for discussing such initiatives.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on the situation in Cyprus as well. They expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus question, taking into consideration the legitimate rights of both Turkish and Greek Cypriots, and stressed the necessity of respecting and supporting the independence, as well as the sovereignty and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus. The two sides expressed the hope that the negotiations between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots which began on 15 June 1979 will produce results acceptable to both sides.

During their talks the two ministers exchanged opinions on other topical international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia and in southern Africa.

The two sides evaluated their talks as very useful for the further development of traditional and friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey in their peoples' interests, in the interest of peace and international cooperation.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, addressed an invitation to Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. Ankara, 27 June 1979.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AU0514S4 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

["Bulgaria - Turkey: Growing Economic Cooperation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--Mr Stefan Solakov, BTA correspondent in Ankara, analyzes in "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" Bulgaro-Turkish economic relations.

The author points out that with the signing of the coordinated guidelines for further development of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey, a long-term economic joint activity was given "green light". This activity comprises business contacts in the sphere of power generation and hydroconstruction, agriculture, the food industry, trade, and joint enterprises with a view of facilitating transit transportation and development of communications.

Mr Solakov notes further that this year's 4th session of the Bulgaro-Turkish committee for economic cooperation is a fresh proof of the the two countries' sincere wish to maintain further the existing cooperation, developing along ascending lines.

"A qualitative progress is outlined in Bulgaro-Turkish economic relations. The list of new forms in the industrial and technological cooperation is long. Industrial joint production of motor and electric trucks is expanding. Bulgaria delivers complete plants to Turkey and joint production of metal-cutting machines is activated. Plans for cooperation in agriculture, transport and tourism are ambitious. The construction of a ferry link between Bulgaria and Turkey is planned", adds he.

LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG ARRIVES IN SOFIA 5 JULY

AU051425 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 5 July, Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, arrived in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT

5 July Arrival

AU051344 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived in Bulgaria today. He is invited to pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This afternoon Mr Yasir 'Arafat is to meet Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president of Bulgaria.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU051834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 5 July Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is in Bulgaria on a friendly visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the situation in the Middle East after the conclusion of the Camp David separate agreements and the signing of the so-called Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was discussed.

Yasir 'Arafat told about the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO--its vanguard--who are fighting for the defense of their national rights, and stressed the determination of the Palestinian liberation movement to oppose with all means and forces the attempts of Zionism and imperialism to liquidate the Palestinian revolution.

He stressed that the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian separate deal concluded in Camp David and the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt signed on the basis of that deal, is an integral part of the imperialist forces plot against the vital interests of the Arab peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed the principled and steady positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis, which will bring about the implementation of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creating an independent Palestinian state. He stressed that the most important factor in the contemporary political situation must be strengthening the unity and cohesion of all patriotic forces in the Arab world in their struggle against the anti-Arab separate agreements and the capitulation course of the Egyptian leadership, and for implementing the decisions of the Baghdad conference.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and Arab people of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the fraternal assistance to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, and the comprehensive and selfless support which it has rendered. He stressed that the constant strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community will continue to be a steady strategic course of the PLO. Comrade Todor Zhivkov assured Yasir 'Arafat that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future render active and comprehensive support to the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, for implementing its irrevocable right on establishing its own state, and reaching a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The meeting was also attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee member.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA 5 JULY

AU051543 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 5 July the delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BNAU) led by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, returned from Algeria. At the Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Peko Takov, State Council deputy chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, secretaries and members of the BNAU Permanent Board, and others.

YEMENI CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS 5 JULY

AU052111 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Higher Party Control Commission of the Socialist Party of Yemen led by 'Abd al-Ahhad 'Said, chairman of the commission, departed on 5 July from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stoyan Kapadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission.

VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION LEADER SCORES CHINA

AU051450 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--"China's aggression against Vietnam proved that it had turned into an assault unit of imperialism in Southeast Asia.

"Beijing's hegemonic and expansionist policy became apparent in its attempts at disuniting the socialist camp," said Mr Le Van Luong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and first secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Committee of the party. He is in Bulgaria at the head of an official delegation of the Hanoi Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation is visiting the country at the invitation of the Sofia Municipal Committee of the party.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECREE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU041920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decree on reducing the use of liquid fuels [words indistinct]. (?Special measures) will be introduced beginning on 31 August this year. [passage indistinct] It was decided that (?official) vehicles will be used in two and three shifts during a 6-7 day work week. The movement of passengerless official vehicles from one okrug to another will be reduced and the Ministry of Transportation is commissioned to work out a uniform national system on international and interdistrict transportation of cargo, so that the maximum loading of all vehicles is secured, regardless of their departmental affiliation.

Simultaneously, all departmental vehicles, with loading capacity up to 1.5 tons, and buses with 12 seats are forbidden to travel outside the district of their registration. Departmental buses, which are not purposefully utilized, will be confiscated and transferred to the Automobile Transportation Organization for general use or to other departments. Official vehicles traveling outside the okrug of their registration without a written permission from their higher organization is forbidden. Official vehicles cannot be used for private needs on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. They may only be used for official needs with permission from their department heads.

Additional measures will be taken for improving the transportation of workers and employees during rush hours. The Petrol State Economic Union will provide fuel to official and public vehicles for [word indistinct] coupons. Beginning 1 October this year [words indistinct], rationed sale of A-83 [octane] gasoline will be introduced on the same date. Until the end of the year the Ministry of Transportation and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Committee will work out a program for modifying (?taxicabs) for use with liquid gas. Vehicles which have used their monthly ration will be stopped. A driver of a state or public vehicle who has misappropriated fuel or lubricants for private needs or has intentionally damaged [words indistinct] or uses travel permits which have not been appropriately issued will be fired for breach of discipline without the right to hold an (?official) job for 3 years.

A draft on correcting the penalty codex with the view of increasing the penalty for misappropriating fuel or lubricants intended for official use will be submitted. The penalty will include the confiscation of private vehicles.

When the leadership of state, cooperative and public organizations permit more than two violations per vehicle, that vehicle will be stopped, confiscated and sold or given to other organizations or departments.

The Ministry of Power Supply, the executive committees of the okrug people's committees, and the Sofia City People's Council are required to reduce the use of energy for street lights by 70 percent. (?The decree sets 2300 local time in summer and 2000 local time in winter as the time for switching off the street lights). After this hour energy will be directed to [words indistinct] and other important places.

BILAK, HAVLIN, FOJTIC RETURN FROM BERLIN BLOC MEETING

LD052330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, returned today from the meeting of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries in Berlin. The other members of the delegation were Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the party Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Visit to Slovakia Air Force Unit

LD051754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A military delegation from the Polish People's Republic led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, today visited Slovakia, accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. During a visit to the Zvolen-Ostrava air force unit, the delegation saw an aerobatics display and high-altitude flying by modern aircraft. At a solemn meeting, both ministers of national defense made speeches. The meeting confirmed the firmness of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship, the military friendship of our fraternal armies and the determination to continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of all armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Meeting With Colotka

LD052126 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense. The Polish delegation was accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. The leading representatives informed the guest about the development of socialist Slovakia.

HAMAN RETURNS TO PRAGUE AFTER 3-DAY VISIT TO POLAND

LD051114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has returned to Prague from a friendly working visit to Poland. In Warsaw he had talks with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on further widening and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two parties and between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD052304 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, (CETEKA correspondent)--Visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek had talks here on Thursday with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on bilateral relations.

The Thai minister characterizes the official visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek to Thailand as a significant milestone in the development of Czechoslovak-Thai relations, and expressed the conviction that it will become a new impulse for the further strengthening and widening of contacts in the sphere of policy, economy and culture.

At a dinner given later on Thursday in honour of the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Uppadit Pachariyangkun stated that his country wants to develop friendly relations with all states including the socialist countries, and stressed mainly the signficance of the further extension of economic cooperation.

He confirmed the resolution of his government to contribute towards the promotion of the process of detente and stated that Thailand wants concrete results in disarmament which would benefit the economic programs of the developing countries. He (again) expressed concern over the continuing tension in various parts of the world.

The Czechoslovak minister stressed in his toast the significance of the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit and the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) for the strengthening of peace, security and international cooperation.

He explained Czechoslovakia's stands on the hotbeds of tension in the world and expressed full support for the policy of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic in its effort for the stabilization of the situation in South East Asia. He denounced the adventurous policy of the present Beijing leadership.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also pointed to the effort of the socialist countries and particularly the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the stablization of the process of detente and stressed the necessity to extend it also to the military sphere.

The two ministers will continue their talks tomorrow to exchange views on international topics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDRA VISIT TO GREECE

CSSR Ambassador Dinner

LD052234 Prague CTK in English 1849 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Greece Jaroslav Zantovsky gave a dinner here tonight in honour of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by its chairman Alois Indra. The dinner was attended by the President of the Greek parliament, Dhimitrios Papaspirou, and representatives of Greek political parties and economic, scientific and cultural life. Also present were representatives of the Athens diplomatic corps.

Meeting With Tsatsos, Party Leaders

LD052242 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens--The political talks held by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly delegation during the official visit to Greece culminated today when President Konstandinos Tsatsos received Alois Indra, Federal Assembly chairman, and the other deputies.

During the cordial and friendly meeting, Konstandinos Tsatsos and Alois Indra appreciated the dynamic development of relations between their countries and noted that realistic prerequisites exist for their promotion in all respects, at the level of governments and parliaments, as well in direct cooperation between economic, cultural and scientific institutions. The fact that the two countries have identical or close views on most topical international issues is in favour of more active cooperation in the foreign political sphere.

President Tsatsos heard attentively Alois Indra's information on the proposal of the Czechoslovak Government that the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly include the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament.

At the end of the meeting, the President asked Alois Indra to convey to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and the Czechoslovak people sincere thanks for congratulations on his recent 80th birthday.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation also continued today talks with representatives of Greek political parties.

Andreas Papandreau chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), the strongest opposition party, confirmed during the extensive discussion that his party favours broader and more active cooperation with all socialist countries, and said that the views of the Czechoslovak delegation and PASOK on the main international issues are identical. He welcomed the Czechoslovak attitude which regards as the most suitable solution of the Cyprus issue the implementation of UN resolutions and safeguarding of the independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus.

Identity of views on the chief problems of international policy was characteristic also of the meeting between the Czechoslovak delegation and Ioannis Zigdis, chairman of the Democratic Centre Union (EDIK).

The meeting with Kharilaos Florakis, chairman of the Communist Party of Greece, was marked by an extraordinary friendly atmosphere. Florakis informed the Czechoslovak deputies of his party's views on the solution of the urgent issues of the Greek domestic policy, especially in the economic spheres, the Greek Communist Party, the third strongest opposition party, supports steps of the Karamanlis government which lead to broader contacts with the socialist countries within the framework of more active cooperation with all countries of the world.

LEADERS OF KOMSOMOL DELEGATION LEAVE PRAGUE

LD031925 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The leadership of the Komsomol delegation headed by Vadif Guseynov, secretary of the Central Committee of the all-union Leninist Komsomol, and the guests of honor of the festival of friendship between Czechoslovak and Soviet youth left Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport, the Soviet guests were seen off by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the central committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, other representatives of the union's Central Committee and representatives of the International Students' Union.

In a friendly discussion, Awani Jamil informed him about the present situation in the trade union movement in Jordan and thanked him for the support and solidarity of Czechoslovak trade unions for the just struggle of the Arab people. Both representatives also expressed interest in the further consolidation of mutual relations and cooperation between the revolutionary trade union movement and the trade union organization of working people of Jordan.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN WORKERS DELEGATES

ID051910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Talks between a delegation of the General Federation of Palestinian Working People and representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions started in Prague today. Its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, stressed that our trade union members would continue to give political, moral as well as material support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and he briefed his guests on the present tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement.

MEDIA COMMENT ON TOKYO SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Shortcomings of Summit

ID011720 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[From the "Review of International Events of the Past Week" presented by editor Michal Berko]

[Text] In comparison with the business-like and constructive tone which characterized the deliberations of the CMEA countries in Moscow last week--talks that were held in a collective spirit--what emanated from Tokyo were the tones of egoism and a revealing ignorance of the interests of small countries of Western Europe and of the developing countries. Especially dangerous, however, are the U.S. notions on the issue of crude oil. Today, no representative of the White House wants to remember the promises given 5 years ago that the United States would curb oil imports from the Middle East. On the contrary, its imports increased in 1977 to an unprecedented level of 8.5 million barrels of crude oil per day, and this, the United States alleges, is how it ought to remain. Even the bourgeois press of the Western Europe has not been restrained in its criticism of President Carter's address.

The possibility of a war between the United States and the EEC countries was even raised, and the Tokyo meeting failed to reach a satisfactory solution on this point. On the contrary, as demonstrated by the fresh military provocations of Israel against Lebanon, the United States is ignoring the interests of its West European partners while supporting Israel's aggressive policy. Last week the United States assured Israel, through an agreement, that it will be supplied with oil for the next 15 years.

Also unanswered in Tokyo were questions dealing with monetary relations, inflation and unemployment. The bourgeois press is generating an atmosphere of fear. On the issue of crude oil, the fact that petroleum and oil concerns have amassed immense profits has been concealed. But on greater seriousness and danger, however, are the Pentagon's plans to resolve the problem of oil supplies by military means. Thus the results of the Tokyo summit lead one to raise a great many important questions.

Certain sectors in the capitalist countries reject and disagree with U.S. policy. They realize the enormous consequences that a military adventure of the kind proposed by the United States in the vicinity of Soviet borders might have across the full range of international relations. These sectors do not ignore the Arab countries in their struggle against the Israeli aggressor, who is acquiring an even bigger appetite following the signing of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. These sectors have, however, failed to translate their words into action.

The question also remains as to what extent the Tokyo summit of the capitalist countries will influence prospects for cooperation between countries with a different social system. Included here is the issue of normalizing relations between CEMA and the EEC by regulating them to the basis of an agreement, as stated in the communique issue by CEMA in Moscow.

The Tokyo summit also focussed the world's attention on the political developments in Southeast Asia, which the summit also discussed. It is not to be forgotten that in a similar meeting on the island of Guadaloupe the Western powers devised a common course of action toward Italy should the communists there find their way into the government. And this question remains current.

What else did they agree on? Did they, for example, agree on how to play their Chinese card against Vietnam? This is a question to which life itself will shortly provide an answer. The partners in the Tokyo talks ought to recall, however, the important words of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who said that even the most eloquent words about the positive influence of the Soviet-American talks in Vienna on detente and on international situation are not enough unless the politicians and states who utter them realize their duty--a duty to preserve reason as the single most important criterion in solving international and world problems.

Differences Among Western Countries

AU022100 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Article signed (IY): "Energy and Politics"]

[Text] In Tokyo today a 2-day conference began of the highest representatives of the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada, the central issue of which is the future insuring of the capitalist world's energy needs in view of the increasing consumption and of the current shortage of crude oil.

First of all one has to state that among the participants in the Tokyo talks there exist great differences of opinion arising from utmost efforts to insure enough crude oil for the development of their own economies, even at the expense of partners. That was clearly manifested by the U.S. administration's action when it decided to subsidize heating oil imports. Japan is also trying to purchase this raw material at any price, a matter later manifested by the fact that during President Carter's current visit the United States and Japan agreed on a common course at the big seven session in Tokyo. In contrast, the Common Market countries have elaborated a common platform which envisages freezing crude oil imports at the 1978 level, that is, importing 470 million tons of crude oil in the coming years and at the same time searching for ways to reduce oil consumption by introducing alternative sources of energy. The EEC particularly sharply criticized the growth of crude oil consumption in the United States which is the world's largest energy importer and consumer, and rightly noted that the Americans are the greatest energy wasters.

And thus it is obvious that the interimperialist differences, which until now took the form of trade war among the three groupings--the United States, Japan and the EEC, will also spread into the sphere of energy. Therefore serious circles do not at all count on a concrete agreement being reached by the most advanced Western states; I guess that the best that will come out of it will be joint solidarity actions designed to put pressure on the oil-producing countries to increase oil production and keep prices as low as possible. At the Geneva conference, the oil ministers of the OPEC member countries discussed increasing oil prices, and many of them demanded increases to $20.30 a barrel. They rightly pointed out that they cannot go on forever plundering their natural riches for the benefit of the wealthy Western countries because in the near future they themselves will have to cover their own rising energy needs.

And thus the Western economies got themselves into a vicious circle brought about by their one-sided orientation toward crude oil, although one has to admit that the rising oil prices affect the socialist countries too. Thus, according to all symptoms to date, the Tokyo session of the big seven will reveal the acuteness of their differences although its members will try to cover them up with various phrases about solidarity and long-term prospects because in the near future they will want to secure for themselves crude oil at the expense of others.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON INCHEBA '79, SOVIET OIL

AU051406 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 2 Jul 79 pp 1,4 AU

[Article by J. Tevec and M. Zervan: "A Fair of Two Records; Recapitulation of the Results and the Significance of This Year's INCHEBA '79"]

[Text] Immediately before the 11th INCHEBA '79 international fair opened, there was no lack of those who prophetically indicated that the area occupied by the firms appeared to them to be smaller than it was last year or the year before...Just look, they said, for instance at the Quai, where there always used to be a long row of multicolored stalls. To tell the truth, we did not even attempt to begin with such statistics, which tell us nothing. For the fourth-generation fair this cannot be a cogent--and particularly not a decisive--argument, as Dr. I. Minar, director general of the INCHEBA foreign trade enterprise, told us, and should we go still further, we would not gain anything even from statistics about the many negotiations, symposiums or working and social meetings...

The specialized chemical fair, which every June becomes a magnet attracting the firms and experts of repute from all over the world, is--unlike its continental and world counterparts--slightly specific.

Its counterparts are mostly oriented toward technology, whereas with its six sections the INCHEBA has a different, and certainly richer, profile.

Thus it is no coincidence that, after winning their spurs in fairs over many years, those exhibitions that regard participation in Bratislava as self-evident are making headway from the viewpoint of trade and competitiveness. Of course, some firms that used to participate, and which represented only a small part of a happy boom period in chemical production, research or development, have dropped away. But the pillars have remained and left their mark behind them in the form of contracts. The total volume, worth KCS4.2 billion, is a new record and for the first time our exports and imports have reached the desirable parity. And, naturally, all the activity was dominated by the contracts between the different socialist countries, worth KCS3.17 billion, and between them and other countries, worth KCS1.04 billion.

It was a fair that for many exhibitions was tinged with a slightly bitter taste since at that very time the OPEC countries pushed up the price of their crude oil to the tune of almost 50 percent of the price on the world market. No wonder the journalists from Western periodicals inquisitively asked at the press conference of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade and the national ministries of industry: And what are we ourselves paying for the Soviet crude oil...? The answer was extremely laconic: For crude oil we pay 60 percent, and for gas 65 percent of the world prices...

The premises of the fair bore the answer to several questions pertaining to the further development of chemicals. Although raw materials dominated among this year's fair exhibits the Czechoslovak producers--above all--were also trying to display a whole range of practical applications. These were displayed at the exhibition "rationalization through the use of plastic materials," which proved that progress had not stopped in the course of last year.

Perhaps the largest step forward has been made in fibers, which are being produced in Bratislava. Although it may seem that the fashion of the last few seasons has downgraded the importance of the production of chemical fibers, one can hardly imagine anything better and, above all, more economical for household textiles and carpets. The interest in chemical fibers is steadily growing and today we are already in a situation when we are not able to satisfy in terms of quantity the demands of consumers. We are only at the beginning of the road since so far we have been using only the lesser quality grades of the imported crude oil. The maximum use of crude oil would represent quite a substantial expansion of our raw material base.

Needs for capital investment are growing at the same time. In the next 5-year plan approximately KCS1 billion is to be invested in fibers alone. It is to be used for a comprehensive development of polypropylene, polyamide and polyester. While adding production capacities it is, however, also necessary to seek new materials with new--or at least improved--utility qualities. This is because he who has once embarked on the path of chemistry can no longer stop.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ASSESSES INTERVIEWS OF PARTY MEMBERS

LD032046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[From the Slovak press review: "Bratislava PRAVDA on party work"]

[Text] The committees of all party organizations with more than 70 members have currently begun to conduct interviews with party members. These interviews constitute the main form of galvanizing communists that is being applied in the course of preparations for the renewal of CPCZ membership cards. In this context, PRAVDA today carries an editorial, which says:

The appraisal of the activity of communists, their participation in the fulfillment of party tasks, the resolutions adopted by individual party bodies and primary organizations, their involvement in exerting party influence and in winning over other groups of working people to the party policy should occupy the key place when individual interviews are conducted. The starting point from which the interview should evolve should be an analysis of the activity to date of the individual primary organizations and measures approved by June membership meetings aimed at improving the effectiveness of party work in carrying out the party's policy, the strengthening of its unity and the deepening of its leading role.

It is essential to adopt a sensitive attitude, in particular to elderly and sick party members, whose membership is founded on years of selfless work for the party. It would not be right to regard also as passive such party members as workers and cooperative farmers, who work selflessly, support and carry out party policy and who live orderly lives but who for various reasons are engaged very little in discussion. These comrades must be helped to rid themselves of their shyness and the committees must pay long-term attention to them.

We cannot be satisfied with the results we have achieved. Although the facts show that on the whole we are fulfilling the tasks set before us by the 15th CPCZ Congress, communists must not ignore or tolerate any shortcomings they come across. To rest satisfied with what has been done means to fall behind. This is why it is necessary to conduct the interviews in such a way as to make each party member voice his or her view on his or her work, his or her fulfillment of party duties and tasks, on how he or she raises the standard of his or her ideological and political education and to engage him or her in the self-critical assessment of his or her participation in the realization of party policy. In this context it would appropriate to raise the question as to how he or she wants to rid himself or herself of shortcomings so as to be able to take a more active party in the activity of his or her organization and increase his or her working, political and public involvement. The interviews are an unrepeatable opportunity for raising the activity of every communist. Let us therefore use them for the activity of every communist. Let us therefore use them for the further successful realization of the program set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and to raise the importance of the respect for and responsibility of a party member, stresses the PRAVDA editorial.

PROBLEMS WITH GYPSY POPULATION IN SLOVAKIA NOTED

AU021550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Article by Eng Andrej Fejko: "Education of the Gypsy Citizens: Some Results From the Humenne District"]

[Text] Thanks to the solicitude devoted by the socialist society to our Gypsy fellow-citizens, their life and conduct are improving from year to year. There are already hundreds of Gypsy families whose way of life does not differ from that of other citizens. In the Humenne District, Gypsy criminality has been slightly declining since 1973.

Last year this decline became extremely apparent. However, criminality of the Gypsy population is still four times higher than that of other citizens. This is why the national committees, organizations of the National Front and employees of security corps, the prosecutor's office and courts in the district devote purposeful attention to this serious social problem. They focus on larger communities--Podskalka in Humenne, Zbudske Dlhe and Medzilaborce. They regard as the decisive factor the incorporation of all Gypsy citizens in productive age into the working process. Of the 1,791 men and women of productive age in Humenne District, 1,136 are permanently employed and 23 are temporarily employed. The rest--mostly women but, regretably, also young Gypsies--do not work. Some women do not work because they are taking care of large families. However, there are enough of those who constantly refuse to work. It is also true that some organizations do not show sufficient understanding for their incorporation into the work process. However, as soon as they are in a work collective for a longer period of time, one can notice striking changes in their discipline and in their way of life. In the commission of the district national committee council for questions of gypsy citizens they recently stressed a more concentrated and effective orientation toward solving the three decisive factors for the conduct and the life of the Gypsy citizens: education, adequate housing and, above all, permanent employment. It is important to combine suitable educational and repressive measures, whenever necessary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF COMMUNIST OFFICIALS

Honecker Reception

LD052029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary for the SED Central Committee, gave a festive reception Thursday evening in the Unter den Linden Palace in honor of the delegations from the fraternal parties. Erich Honecker and Boris Ponomarev delivered toasts in which they paid high tribute to the results of the meeting of the secretaries for international and ideological work.

Present were the members and candidates of the Politburo and the secretaries of the SED Central Committee: Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Guenter Mittag, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowiosky and Inge Lange, as well as members of the Central Committee and heads of department of the SED Central Committee.

Honecker Meeting With Officials

LD051852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the heads of delegations and secretaries of the Central Committees from 10 communist and workers parties from the socialist countries at the end of a three-day meeting, for which they had assembled in Berlin:

Representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party Alexandur Lilov, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Dimitur Stanishev, Central Committee secretary, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Central Committee secretary.

MSZMP representatives Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, Imre Gyori, Central Committee secretary.

Vietnam Communist Party representative To Huu, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

Cuban Communist Party representative Antonio Perez Herrero, Central Committee Secretariat member.

Lao People's Revolutionary Party representative Sisana Sisan, Central Committee candidate member.

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party representative Gelegiyn Adyaa, Central Committee secretary.

PZPR representatives Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, Andrej Werblan, Central Committee secretary.

Romanian Communist Party representative Ilie Matei, Central Committee secretary.

CPSU representatives Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, Mikhail Zimyanin, Central Committee secretary.

CPCZ representatives Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, Jan Fojtik, Central Committee secretary, Josef Havlin, Central Committee secretary.

Also, editor in chief of the magazine "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM" Konstantin Sarodov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended from the SED by Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries Kurt Hager, Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, as well as by the head of the Department for Science and International Relations, member of the Central Committee Hannes Boernig, and member of the Central Auditing Commission Egon Winkelmann.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a festive reception in the evening for the participants.

Honecker Speech

LD052108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at reception in the Unter den Linden Palace on 5 July for visiting communist party delegations]

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker delivered a toast at the festive reception in honor of the delegations from the fraternal parties. Here is the text:

Dear Comrades: Permit me to welcome you most cordially on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf. It is for us a sincere pleasure that you have carried out successful work in the service of peace and socialism here in Berlin, the capital city of our German Democratic Republic.

I followed the course of your deliberations with great interest. We ascribe great importance to the results. We agree with you that the strengthening of the ideological fighting strength of our parties is of decisive importance for solving the tasks in the struggle for peace and socialism, tasks set by our party congresses. At the same time the results of your deliberations are a valuable impulse for deepening the multilateral cooperation in the ideological sphere.

I would like to congratulate you on this most cordially. In our view it has proven to be right and timely that since the first multilateral meeting in Moscow in 1973 the main directions, the forms and methods of cooperation in the sphere of ideology are being regularly agreed by the secretaries of the fraternal parties. We see in this an important contribution toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of our parties. In all these questions you can proceed from the premise that the SED, in the past as also in the future, will endeavor to do its share for this. Your deliberations have rightly emphasized the determination to continue the cooperation purposefully.

It is known that socialist and communist construction in our countries places constantly higher demands on our political-ideological work. This alone results from the fact that in the course of successful progress fresh problems arise constantly which must be solved. To this must be added that the struggle between socialism and imperialism is visibly exacerbating in the political-ideological sphere. It is this development which obliges us to increase ideological work on the basis of the indefeatible teachings of Marxism-Leninism, to increase its standards, and to make them more and more convincing.

In the face of the crisis in the capitalist world which affects markedly nearly all spheres of the life of the peoples, it is becoming clearer that only socialism is capable of solving the problems of mankind.

This demands from our parties that they unite their forces even more, especially in the ideological sphere, and disseminate even more effectively the truth that socialism, peace, democracy and freedom form an unbreakable entity, that the future belongs to socialism and communism.

The richness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, its deeply humanistic ideals are a sharp weapon in the struggle of the working people for a new world. It is necessary to use its sharpness more than up to now, in order to show the masses the sole viable way into a secure future. It is clear that our political-ideological work can only then live up p to the requirements of our time if it always gives convincing and cogent replies to the questions of life and our struggle.

Dear comrades: The fundamental questions of war and peace have come into the focal point of present day international decisions. They also have their corresponding place in the ideological struggle. The defense of peace, especially warding off the danger of a nuclear world war, has become for all people a priority task, and the future of mankind depends on this.

It is being shown in this situation with all clarity that the socialist community of states with its nucleus, the USSR, is the mightiest and most dynamic region of progress. It influences more and more world events. From it come again and again initiatives to ward off the dangers of a third world war, to safeguard peace.

This makes it possible for us to prepare in close contact with the realistic forces in the capitalist world the road to detente, and to bring about numerous positive changes in the world in favor of the peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders, changes which are in the interest of all peoples. To safeguard these results and to expand them demands--as we all know--the repulsing of the massive counter attacks by those imperialist circles which have learned nothing from history. It also requires that we, along with all those who are ready for it, wage a consistent and undeterred struggle for the continuation of detente, and its complementing through arms limitation and disarmament.

One cannot deal with this question without paying tribute to the important merits of the party and the country of Lenin, to its tremendous contribution toward the establishment of a lasting peace. The recent Vienna meeting attended by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the U.S. President James Carter, as well as the signing of the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic arms which took place in connection with the meeting, is a victory of commonsense and good will. It benefits not only both sides, but all mankind.

The ratification of the SALT II treaty will not only improve the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, an orientation which we all support, but at the same time open up fresh opportunities leading toward the ending of the arms race and disarmament. It is necessary to tackle the solving of this urgent questions with realism and without illusions.

The problems which must still be solved between states with differing social orders in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence are too wideranging. You, dear comrades, dealt with them at your meeting. The raising of the level of our ideological work and the coordination of our foreign-political activities remain on the agenda.

Dear comrades: The GDR celebrates in a few months its 30th anniversary. We note with interest reports from all over the world that our friends in all continents will also celebrate this day as their festive day, as a festive day of progressive mankind. Indeed, the foundation of the GDR 30 years ago marks a turning point in the history of the German people and Europe.

Last but not least those who in World War II bore the main burden of the struggle for the liberation of the peoples from Hitler barbarism, can best assess the extent and the importance of the historical transformations in our country.

This is becoming most clear in the 20-part documentary which was shown in the Soviet Union under the title "The Great Patriotic War," in the United States under the title "The Unknown War" and which here under the title "The Decisive Front" is being screened by television twice weekly. The citizens of the GDR are deeply moved by the heroism of the Soviet people and their glorious communist party, which under the most difficult conditions inflicted not only the first defeat on Hitler fascism, but also rendered the decisive contribution toward victory in the anti-Hitler coalition.

It is already being shown now that the screening of this film by GDR television conveys in a living manner a part of mankind's history which one must never forget and which contains important lessons for the present and the future.

We are grateful to the Soviet and American filmworkers for the production of this masterpiece, which is suitable for the mobilization of millions for peace and progress, and which strengthens the will of the people never to allow fascism to rise again. It is also clear that this film spurs our country's working people toward celebrating the 30th anniversary of our republic, which would be impossible without the victory of the Soviet Union over fascism, in a worthy manner.

Our people are preparing themselves with good deeds and high achievements in the socialist competition for the jubilee. If the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil has earned--thanks to the diligent and creative work of its citizens--constantly increased international esteem in three decades, if tribute is paid by our friends for its contribution to the common cause of socialism and peace, then we know at the same time how much we must express our gratitude for the fraternal support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. We accept this as an obligation. The GDR is once and for all a firm part of our great community. Under the leadership of its party it will cooperate actively also in the future by the side of the fraternal states in implementing purposefully our jointly agreed policy, which is also in the interests of every individual country.

The results of the meeting which ended today are also marked by this fraternal spirit, by the agreement of our aims and the creative cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As the host party we would like to thank all the participants for their constructive cooperation.

I ask you to raise your glasses with me, and drink to our unbreakable alliance and to fresh successes in the cooperation of our parties to the benefit of our peoples and the socialist community, to the central committees of our parties and their general secretaries and first secretaries, to the health and creative strength of the outstanding leader of the international workers and peace movement, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Your health, dear comrades.

Ponomarev Speech

LD052144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at reception at the Unter der Linden Palace in Berlin on 5 July in honor of communist party delegations]

[Text] Berlin--Replying to Erich Honecker's toast, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said:

Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades:

Many thanks for your warm, friendly words for the CPSU and for all parties represented here. Everyone present here thanks you, the SED Central Committee and all German comrades for their fraternal hospitality and for everything that has been done to organize this conference and allow it to proceed in a comradely atmosphere.

Deliberations by the secretaries of the communist party central committees of the socialist community countries have become a traditional form of practical cooperation in the sphere of the ideological struggle in the international arena, which is important and necessary for us all. These conferences give us an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views on the most topical issues and to arrive at a concrete coordination of ideological activities in the spirit of the joint, principled foreign policy line of our parties.

These activities are an organic part of the great historic deed which our parties and states are accomplishing for the benefit of their peoples and all mankind.

At the conference which has just ended the communists have once again manifested their unshakable will to defend peace and the security of all peoples. This has been discussed and has been enshrined in the documents which have been adopted. The conclusion is that more efforts are needed to solve the most important task of our country: That is to say, to secure for all people and for every human being in the world the most elementary right--the right to live. The attacks of the militant circles of imperialism against this sacred right do not cease. It is important, therefore, to demonstrate exactly and in accordance with the truth from whom the danger of war emanates: It emanates from the aggressive circles of imperialism and its main tool--NATO. This has been done.

This conference has taken place at a time when the results of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Vienna and the prospects for detente in connection with SALT II are being discussed all over the world. The signing of the treaty and especially its implementation are indeed the biggest step during recent years along the path toward the prevention of a world war, toward taming the arms race. Our party and its Central Committee under the leadership of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, fight untiredly for this.

In our time the cause of peace is inseparably linked with socialism, and the truth about actually existing socialism is the most important ideological factor for the preservation and consolidation of peace. The world of socialism has grown in strength, it continues to develop and marches confidently forward on our globe. On its banner are inscribed: peace, work, freedom, equality, fraternity, and happiness for all peoples. These are the purest, highest and noblest ideals.

The gaze of the broadest working masses throughout the world is directed toward the socialist community. This is understandable for it is the bulwark and hope of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, of all forces of peace. The stronger the fraternal alliance of our countries, the more successfully they build the new society, the weightier their united might will be, and the clearer and more reliable are the prospects of peace and social progress for all.

The reactionary forces of the world--the world of exploitation, of crises and the oppression of human rights--wage a persistent and bitter struggle against the socialist, peace-loving social system. They wage it incessantly, frontally and globally. Again and again various lies about socialism crop up and provocative anticommunist campaigns are started. The tremendous machinery of the mass media is used for these purposes.

The communist parties consider it their duty toward their peoples and all mankind to defeat this organized and concentrated campaign of lies. To spread the truth about actually existing socialism is one of our foremost joint tasks. In the era of nuclear energy a great deal depends on it. Truth is on our side and it will triumph.

Comrades, our conference took place in Berlin during the 30th year of the GDR's existence. The GDR is a respected member of the international community held in universal esteem, which enjoys merited authority within the communist world movement and the entire democratic movement.

During our stay here we have seen that the preparations for the anniversary are in full swing. It will be an important event, a great festival not only for our German comrades but for all our parties, countries and peoples, for world socialism altogether.

Permit me dear Comrade Honecker, on behalf of the parties represented here, to wish you, the entire SED leadership and the GDR, all the people of the GDR, further successes in the building of socialism. For the fraternal solidarity of the parties of the socialist community! For peace throughout the world! Long live Marxism-Leninism!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

Hoffmann, Ustinov Toasts

LD292348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1916 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, who is leading the GDR military delegation now on an official friendship visit in the USSR, gave a reception in Moscow this evening.

Among those present at the GDR Embassy was Marshal of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as well as representatives of the Defense Ministry and cosmonauts.

Proposing a toast, Army General Hoffmann said that the GDR, in fraternal alliance with the USSR, has developed into an internationally recognized socialist state with an efficient economy. The SED and the GDR armed forces have written every chapter of the GDR's military policy in closest cooperation with the communist party of the USSR and the socialist armed forces of the USSR.

Marshal Ustinov stressed in his toast: The USSR and the GDR, unswervingly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, help each other in a fraternal spirit to develop their economies, science and culture, and to strengthen their national defenses. They fight jointly for security and lasting peace throughout the world. In unshameable fighting alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty states, the National People's Army faithfully serves the noble aims of the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries.

Visit to Military Academy

AU021714 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Dietmar Jammer report "GDR Military Delegation Visits the 'Blue Berets' in Ryazan--General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann Acquaints Himself With the Training of Officer Students of the Airborne Troops"]

[Summary] Moscow--The GDR military delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union headed by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, returned to Moscow on Thursday [28 June] after a visit to Ryazan. In the industrial center 200 kilometers southeast of the capital, the delegation had talks in the course of the day with the Ryazan party committee and visited the museum and the Officers Academy of Airborne Troops.

Upon its arrival in Ryazan, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Nikolay Priyashev, first secretary of the CPSU Ryazan committee, and by Army Gen Vladimir Govorov, chief of the Moscow Military District.

The GDR military delegation was offered a glimpse of the manifold training of future officers of the airborne troops division--their members wear blue berets--in the "Lenin Komsomol" Officers Academy. More than 100 trainees per minute jumped from a simulated IL-76 transport plane in the exercise area and, suspended by carrying devices, practiced the movements to be performed on leaving the planes. Elements of sport and close range combat teaching courage, willpower and body control were demonstrated.

Young teaching officers explained the functioning of new parachute systems developed for the landing of the airborne alternative of the BMP armored infantry combat vehicle.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO SOVIET METALLURGY COMBINE

LD012140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0322 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker has sent a telegram to the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine V.I. Lenin on the 50th anniversary of the start of its construction in which he conveyed cordial greetings to the party organization and to all working people of one of the largest construction objects of the First Soviet 5-Year Plan. The message says in part: "The famous 'Magnitka' is throughout the whole world a symbol of the tremendous creative strength of the socialist community, for the heroism of the young Komsomols who built it. During the Great Patriotic war arms were cast from the steel produced here with which the glorious Soviet Army achieved victory over Hitler fascism and also liberated our people. For many years the collective of the Magnitogorsk metallurgists has been outstanding through exemplary plan fullfillment and high quality work, and it makes a great contribution toward the building of communism in the USSR."

SED'S STOPH MEETS PDRY COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

AU021745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Moscow (ADN-correspondent)--During his visit to Moscow Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman, met 'Ali Nasir Mohammed al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], for a friendly talk. On the GDR side Paul Verner, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Horst Soelle, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade, also participated in the talk. On the PDRY side, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Central Committee member of the Yemen Socialist Party and PDRY minister of installations, attended the talk. Questions of mutual interest of the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY were discussed.

HONECKER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S MARCELINO DOS SANTOS

LD052124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received in Berlin today Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee and Mozambique minister for planning. During the discussion, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the high state of relations between the SED and the FRELIMO Party, as well as between the GDR and Mozambique. Erich Honecker stressed that the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in Maputo in February 1979 during the official friendship visit by a GDR party and state delegation opened up fresh perspectives for the all-round deepening of the fraternal cooperation desired by both sides. Erich Honecker and Marcelino dos Santos noted that mutual trade was developing dynamically on the basis of the agreed long-term program on economic relations between the two states.

HONECKER RECEIVES SENEGAL'S PAI SECRETARY GENERAL

AU021736 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, on Thursday [28 June] received a delegation of the African Independence Party [PAI] of Senegal headed by its general secretary, Seydou Cissoko, for a talk.

Seydou Cissoko reported on the present situation in Senegal and on his party's struggle for the creation of a national, democratic state on the basis of cooperation by all democratic and anti-imperialist forces of his country.

Erich Honecker emphasized anew the GDR's firm resolve to support this struggle fully and actively.

Erich Honecker and Seydou Cissoko paid tribute to the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact States, of 22-23 November 1978 in Moscow. They welcomed the conclusion of the SALT II agreement and called the electoral farce in Zimbabwe and the establishment of the Muzorewa-Smith puppet regime a fraud maneuver designed to maintain the colonialist and racist power conditions in a new form. The SED and the PAI agreed to continue to develop and deepen their cooperation.

The talk was also attended by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the Central Committee Department of International Relations.

GUENTHER KLEIBER ATTENDS VENEZUELAN ENVOY RECEPTION

LD051748 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ambassador Paul Heyden Sosa gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of Venezuelan national day. Those present included Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the Council of State, as well as other personalities.

POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEAR REPORT ON CEMA SESSION

LD051906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin: The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have heard a report on the 33d CEMA meeting in Moscow held from 26 to 28 June 1979. They approved the work of the GDR delegation headed by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Three decades of successful cooperation in CEMA imbued by mutual fraternal support have given the world an example of new economic relations. These relations developed within this period from simple trade into a growing integration of the economies of the CEMA member states on the road toward socialist economic integration. During the current period this cooperation is becoming a more and more powerful factor in the all-round progress of the CEMA member countries. The long-term target programs approved at the council meeting for cooperation in the sphere of industrial production of consumer goods and transport represent an important contribution in further deepening socialist economic integration.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers assessed the agreements signed during the 33d council meeting on the specialization of nuclear power stations, on the setting up of a yeast fodder plant in the USSR, as well as on cooperation in energy-intensive chemical products as new steps in the joint implementation of the long-term target programs already decided upon for the development of cooperation in the sphere of raw materials and fuels production. The need to increase the efficiency of cooperation within CEMA in accordance with the growing demands of the intensification of social production on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technological progress was stressed. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers decided on the measures needed in order to implement the decisions taken.

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S CHAMBER LEGISLATION

Background Report

AU022140 [Editorial Report AU] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 29 June on page 1 carries a 1400-word report on the ninth People's Chamber session which started on 28 June in Berlin, noting that the deputies unanimously adopted as laws the treaties of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique, confirmed the 1978 budget and unanimously adopted the 15-point agenda.

The People's Chamber then unanimously elected--upon proposal of the Presidium and all factions--Deputies Dr Guenter Mittag and Werner Seifert members of the GDR State Council. The unanimous election was received with cordial applause. The newly elected members were sworn in according to Article 68 of the constitution. They pledged to dedicate all their power to the benefit of the GDR people.

Under the next agenda item, Horst Sindermann is reported as having read a letter by the Council of Ministers chairman of 21 June requesting the People's Chamber to elect Wolfgang Mitzinger member of the Council of Ministers and to relieve Klaus Siebold as member of the Council of Ministers. The letter also stated that the Council of Ministers thanked Dr Kurt Fichtner for the work done by him.

The report further states that all applications for relief and new elections were unanimously adopted and that the deputies joined the Council of Ministers in thanking Dr Kurt Fichtner for the work done by him. Then Foreign Minister Fischer is reported to have taken the floor on the treaties with Angola and Mozambique and on SALT II. He was followed by other speakers, among them Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger who spoke on the GDR-Bulgaria treaty on legal cooperation in questions of civil, family and criminal law, and Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm, who, explaining the 1978 budget, is reported as having stated that about M800 million more were used in 1978 than in 1977 for construction of new housing facilities, for housing restoration and for the maintenance of low rents; about M46.5 billion were used as a social state fund for the working and living conditions of the citizens.

The People's Chamber is then reported to have unanimously adopted the amendment of the law on the election of the GDR people's representations of 24 June 1976. The amended paragraph now reads: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies."

A number of other bills are also reported to have been adopted, such as the law on changes and additions to the regulations on sentencing and criminal procedure, the law on the prevention of violations of public order, the law on customs, on foreign exchange, the passport and aliens law and the law to amend the vital statistics law.

The deputies are reported to have accepted a message of the symposium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics to the parliaments of all European states at the conclusion of the session.

Fischer Address on Friendship Treaties

AU022125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Report on Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer speech at the ninth People's Chamber session on 28 June in Berlin]

[Text] An essential part of the Supreme People's Assembly was devoted to foreign policy questions. Speaking on behalf of the Council of Ministers on points 3 and 4 of the agenda, Deputy Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, reviewed the draft bills on the treaties on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola and between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The foreign minister recalled that these treaties were signed on 19 February in Luanda and on 24 February in Maputo in the course of the official friendship visits of a party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, and declared that this friendship was "the high point to date in the GDR's relations with the states of the African continent." [paragraph continues]

The conclusion of the treaties was among the most important results of this trip; they are a crowning of the traditional friendship and close cooperation with the two nationally liberated African states. "They are of historic importance. For the first time the GDR has concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation with nationally liberated states which have helped crush the imperialist colonial system."

Minister Fischer expressed his conviction that the documents after their ratification "will immediately tangibly stimulate relations and will extend far into the future."

The treaties reflect "how the political, economic and cultural liberation of Africa is marching forward, how Africa is acquiring a new face." Oskar Fischer said that it was a matter of course, actually in accordance with the law of development, "that the GDR--being itself a state of social progress--promotes to the best of its ability Africa's emergence toward a new era. We support the African states in the struggle for their liberation from all vestiges of colonialist exploitation and from neocolonalist dependence."

Together with these states the GDR advocates their right "to exert sovereign control over their national resources in the interest of raising the prosperity, dignity and happiness of their peoples." According to Oskar Fischer's words, the documents "orient toward the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in a great variety of fields such as, for example, economy, trade, science, technology and culture."

The treaties not only testify to the new quality of the relations between the GDR and some African states but, moreover, they are symbolic of the new type of relations. At the same time, the speaker went on to say, the significance of the treaties extends beyond the bilateral framework. The treaties "are an expression of the coordinated foreign policy of the states of the socialist community which, at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participating states in November 1978 in Moscow, averred their firm intention to continue developing a multifaceted cooperation with young states of socialist orientation."

Oskar Fischer stressed before the deputies the GDR's endeavor to bring about "an effective cooperation between the socialist and the nationally liberated states" regarding the fundamental international questions--"the struggle for peace, security and the consolidation of international detente for the termination of the arms race, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism."

The speaker drew attention to the importance of the consultations on international questions provided for in the treaties. Thus the contracting sides call "for the establishment of new international economic system on an equal and democratic basis, free of discrimination and imperialism exploitation."

The struggle for peace and anti-imperialist solidarity was assessed by the foreign minister as "an effective unity." He referred to the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed in Vienna between the USSR and the United States. This treaty is "of great importance for the continuation of the process of detente," Oskar Fischer declared. "May those who now have to ratify the SALT II treaty recognize their responisbility."

The speaker outlined the complicated conditions under which Angola and Mozambique, partly due to the machinations of imperialist circles, are advancing in the people's revolution. Through the use of military aggressions by the racist regimes in the south of Africa, reactionary gangs and endeavors at economic extortion, the attempt is being made to divert Angola and Mozambique from their progressive road of development. [paragraph continues]

"The main thrust," the foreign minister declared, "is directed against the alliance of these states with the community of socialist states. The friendship treaties with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique are therefore at the same time the expression of our firm determination to stand in solidarity at the side of those states in their struggle. Thus the treaties also have a stabilizing effect on the defense and the further consolidation of the people's power in Angola and Mozambique."

The minister emphatically condemned the striving of imperialist circles to establish puppet regimes in southern Africa. The GDR will unwaveringly continue its principled policy of consistently supporting the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

As Oskar Fischer emphasized, the GDR is shaping its bilateral relations with the African states on the basis of equal rights. "As is also laid down in the treaties, it bases these relations on the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. Thus the treaties comply with the UN Charter," he said and added: "In the treaties the GDR expressly pays tribute to the People's Republic of Angola's and the People's Republic of Mozambique's active policy of nonalinement, and those states in turn express high esteem for our republic's policy of peace."

In conclusion, Oskar Fischer referred to the already existing numerous treaties and agreements between the GDR and Angola and Mozambique in a wide range of fields. With the long-term agreements signed in Luanda and Maputo on economic cooperation and the other documents adopted during the friendship trip, important prerequisites have already been established for quickly and comprehensively breathing life into the friendship agreements.

Foreign Minister Fischer affirmed: "The conclusion of the friendship treaties before us in the 30th year of the existence of our GDR impressively demonstrates the strong affinity and time-tested solidarity of the GDR with Africa's young national states. They are an example of a trustful cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage in the interest of peace and understanding among peoples."

Boehm Report on 1978 Budget

DW290931 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1837 GMT 28 Jun 79 DW

[Excerpts from report of GDR Finance Minister Siegfried Boehm to the People's Chamber on 28 June--recorded]

[Text] There is a direct connection between revenues and expenditures of the state budget and the balance of achievements of the present 5-year plan. If we incorporate the results of 1978 in the general results of the past three years, we see that the working people led by the part of the working class and all forces united in the National Front achieved that, for instance, the 1978 national income has increased to a volume of more than M161 billion, compared with M142.4 billion in 1975. Industrial goods production of the economy in this period could be increased by M38.5 billion.

The material-technical basis of national economy has been further developed according to plan. High economic achievements in intensifying production are the basic prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks of the social political program.

The increase of economic achievements permitted in 1978 to use about M46.5 billion from social political funds of the state for the working and living conditions of the citizens. As a whole in the past three years more than M132 billion have been used for the further improvement of the citizens' living conditions, stability of consumer prices, rents, and wages, education and training of the young generation, social and health organization, and for the further development of cultural life, sports and recreation activities. These significant achievements of the states, resulting from the work of the working people, are being enjoyed in a manifold way by the citizens of our republic in their daily life.

I would like to point out particularly that our state is making considerable expenditures to promote families and increase the birth rate. In 1978, state subsidies for families with children amounted to M1.17 billion, birth assistance payments amounted to M232 million, pregnancy and nursing payments amounted to M658 million, and expenditures for leave of people with more than two children--which is called by the people baby-year in a most characteristic way--amounted to M237 million.

The present 1978 budget accounts for state revenues and their use in the past year according to the respective constitutional task. We are simultaneously continuing on the basis of the achieved, evaluating thoroughly the experience gathered in carrying out the 1978 plan with the aim to improve achievements even more in future to create the material and financial prerequisites for continuing to strengthen our socialist fatherland in an all-round way, thus simultaneously considering to make our responsible contribution to strengthening peace.

Amendment of Electoral, Other Laws

AU030914 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "The Legal System of Our Republic Is Being Further Improved--Supreme People's Representation Agreed on Further Bills"]

[Text] Under agenda item seven the president of the People's Chamber reported that he had received a note from Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, enclosing, with respect to Article 65, Paragraph 1 of the GDR constitution, a draft bill on the amendment of the electoral law, together with the request to submit the bill to the People's Chamber for enactment. The note also states that the GDR council had approved the bill on 28 June.

The president stated that the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the People's Chamber had recommended the bill for adoption by the People's Chamber. Having stated that there were no requests for the floor he put it to a vote. The bill was approved unanimously.

Thus the People's Chamber passed a law to amend Section 7, Paragraph 1 of the law on the election of the GDR people's representations--the electoral law--of 24 June 1976. The new wording of this paragraph reads: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies."

Up to now, the deputies from the GDR capital were sent to the People's Chamber by the city assembly. Contrary to previous practice, the enfranchised citizens of the GDR capital of Berlin are now entitled to directly elect their deputies to the People's Chamber of the GDR like all other enfranchised GDR citizens.

Thus the electoral law complies with Article 54 of the constitution which stipulates: "The People's Chamber shall consist of 500 deputies elected by the people for a term of 5 years in free, general, equal and secret elections."

After that, the People's Chamber discussed a series of other bills: the bill on amendments and additions to the regulations on sentencing and criminal procedure and to the law on the prevention of violations of public order (third criminal law amendment), the law on amendments and additions to the law on the GDR customs system (customs law) and the law on amendments and additions to the foreign exchange regulations.

The Constitutional and Legal Committee recommended that the deputies approve these bills. After People's Chamber President Sindermann had stated that there were no requests for the floor on the individual bills, he put them to the vote. The laws, on which written explanations had been supplied to the deputies, were adopted unanimously.

The third criminal law amendment, which like all other bills enacted by the People's Chamber will be published in the GAZETTE and enter into force on 1 August, represents a further step in the application and improvement of the GDR legal system and aims at the protection of the socialist state and the social order of the republic, its sovereignty, as well as the lives of its citizens.

The proposed amendements and additions take into account the requirements of and experiences with the struggle against crime.

In exercise of the basic regulations of international law, the criminal code defines with greater precision the various instances of criminal attack, especially in the case of crimes against the socialist state order and the socialist community, against public and state order, against socialist property and the national economy. It defines with less ambiguity what constitutes an offence.

The proposed regulations contribute to the universal protection of the peaceful work of the citizens and of their safety within the socialist community.

In the interest of greater effectiveness of court proceedings and the improvement of the procedural basis in the prevention and fighting of crime, corresponding amendments to the regulations on criminal procedural law are adopted together with the present law.

Amendments and additions to the customs and foreign exchange law define more precisely the fact of premeditated violation of corresponding legal regulations and provide for appropriate punishment.

The next items on the agenda of the supreme people's representative body which were then discussed concerned the new wording of the GDR passport law, the law on the granting of residence permits to aliens in the GDR (law on aliens) and the law to amend the law on personal status.

The passport law and the law on aliens were amended to correspond to the present and long-term social conditions in the GDR, the GDR's international position and existing and developing international relations.

By virtue of these laws, the passport law of 15 September 1954, as amended by two amendment laws of the years 1956 and 1960 as well as the decree of 14 December 1956 on the residence of aliens on GDR territory is repealed.

With a view to rendering the socialist law more understandable to the citizens, the bills were confined to those most essential regulations that, by international standards, are customarily expressed in the law. The passport law, as amended, makes for congruence between the GDR constitution, the law of citizenship and the practice based on it. Thus it regulates rights and duties for GDR citizens and persons who are not GDR citizens.

The regulations of the law on aliens apply to aliens residing in the GDR. Under this law aliens are persons who do not possess GDR citizenship. The law thus created corresponds to the practice of most other states.

HONECKER, CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATE POLICE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Thanks the Members of the Ministry of the Interior"]

[Text] Comrades, patrolmen, NCO's, officers and generals!

The SED Central Committee most cordially congratulates you on the 34th anniversary of the German People's Police.

In the 30th year of the GDR's existence the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are accomplishing high performances in order to guarantee public order and security at all times, and to further strengthen it. On the road of the ninth party congress they are successfully contributing to further universally strengthening the worker-peasant power and to reliably protecting it together with the other armed forces. Loyally faithful to the workers class and all working people, closely linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states as well as with their militia and security organs, they are fulfilling their class assignment in the awareness of their responsibility.

In the further shaping of the developed socialist society and in the exacerbated class struggle with imperialism the demands on the People's Police members and the members of all other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are also growing. To insure the peaceful life and the revolutionary achievements of our people as well as the safeness and legal security of the citizens requires everywhere a further strengthening of the state authority and of the socialist legal system, in close contact with the working people. The readiness for action, alertness and discipline in the organs of the Ministry of the Interior must be constantly increased.

This makes for greater responsibility of the party organizations, the leaders and political organs, of all communists at the offices and units.

The Central Committee thanks all patrolmen, NCOs, officers and generals of the Ministry of the Interior as well as the civilian employees and voluntary helpers for the sacrificing service to the benefit of the working people.

We are sure that you will continue to fulfill your assignment class-mindedly, reliably and staunchly. In this we wish you new successes, energy and all the best in personal life.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary

Berlin 1 July 1979

Further congratulations were conveyed by the GDR Council of Ministers.

PAP REPORTS POLISH-GREEK POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

LD060926 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 July, PAP--The Greek-Polish political consultations, conducted by the Polish deputy foreign minister, Marian Dobrosielski, and general director of the Greek Foreign Ministry, Byron Theodoropoulos, were held here.

Byron Theodoropoulos was received by the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, and had talks with Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Strzelecki.

Both sides discussed bilateral cooperation, prospects for its development and problems of interest to both countries. Both sides came out for the further taking of steps to deepen political and military detente, mutually beneficial cooperation among states in Europe and for the comprehensive implementation of principles and decisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Both sides paid special attention to the need to intensify efforts to make use of the existing possibilities to develop Polish-Greek cooperation in all areas, especially in the economic one.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON NATO ARMS BUILDUP

LD051528 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 July, PAP--It seems that the recently held series of meetings of the policy-making bodies of NATO states has worked out a two-pronged strategy to be applied vis-a-vis the socialist countries, the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today. It consists in intensifying the arms race while conducting disarmament negotiations.

Such a strategy suits the current needs of NATO in view of its inability to win unilateral concessions from its socialist partners in the Vienna neogitations on arms reductions in central Europe, the daily said. It seems that NATO resolved to expand its military potential hoping to force such concessions on the socialist states in talks held from the position of strength. That would explain the sudden interest of West German and British governments in having the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads stationed in Western Europe within 6 to 9 months. Another aim is to strengthen NATO in those categories of arm ments which are not covered by the Vienna talks.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on: The strategy of armaments-and-detente was already reflected in the decisions taken in mid-May by the Defence Planning Committee of NATO debating in Brussels. One of them called for the extension to 1986 of the period during which NATO members would increase their military budgets by 3 p.c. yearly, another one concerned the expansion of NATO's military infrastructure in Europe.

The NATO strategy of detente achieved by military buildup raises serious doubts, the Polish daily commented. Firstly, attempts to consolidate international security by means of increased arms race are counter-productive, and, secondly, in its two-pronged strategy, NATO is guided not by a genuine striving for military detente, but rather it is seeking to take political advantage of a strengthened military potential.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD051529 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 July, PAP--It had been expected that the direct contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and United States during the Vienna talks would bring new impulses to efforts aimed at broadening of a detente zone covering the Indian Ocean. It had also been expected that the American administration would take a more active stand in this respect than the one displayed so far, writes ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily.

Unfortunately, the recent diplomatic moves taken by Washington's representatives, as well as the information about plans to enlarge the U.S. military presence in that region, do not confirm those optimistic expectations. During the conference of 60 countries on peaceful utilization of the Indian Ocean held in New York, the U.S. delegate stated that his country "has reserved itself the right to maintain military bases in that region and to send there warships equipped with nuclear weapons".

Recalling recent information given by the Washington POST announcing the enlargement of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, both of air and sea forces, ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily states that in such a situation the aversion of Carter's administration to Soviet-American talks concerning demilitarization of that region is understandable. The talks--let us remind--were broken off by the American side in 1978.

The continuation of the talks would have limited the United States in the implementation of their militaristic policy. Thus, Washington preferred to stop at verbal declarations that are not backed up in reality.

The declaration of the UN General Assembly of 1971 announced the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The hitherto moves taken by the United States make it still, unfortunately, an unpeaceful zone.

GIEREK VISITS INDUSTRIAL PLANTS DURING VOIVODSHIP TOURS

LD022156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship today.

In the afternoon the eminent guest visited the carbide plant and the synthetic rubber production plant in the Oswiecim chemical plant. He learned of the entire range of their socioeconomic problems.

The Central Committee first secretary took part in a ceremonial demonstration by the people of Oswiecim and delegations of workplaces from the entire Bielsko Voivodship. On behalf of the working people of the Beskidy region Henryk Soltys, operator of chemical installations in the Oswiecim plant, reported on the undertaking and implementation of pledges to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

Edward Gierek warmly thanked the working people of the whole voivodship for their active implementation of the party's program. He stressed in doing so the significance of additional production for the national economy. The first secretary of the Party Central Committee also met the executive of the Party Voivodship Committee in Bielsko-Biala. Key problems of the further socio-economic development of the Beskidy region were discussed.

Jelenia Gora Voivodship

LD052324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, is visiting Jelenia Gora Voivodship today. Having received a cordial welcome from the workforce of the Polfa pharmaceuticals factory in Jelenia Gora, Edward Gierek, accompanied by local leaders, familiarized himself with work in the tablet and dragee sections and in the saccharine production section and in the research-control laboratories.

The first secretary of the Party Central Committee then visited workers at the agricultural industrial combine in (Lubomierz), known for its good management and achievements in the development of animal husbandry production. During the talk that took place the representatives of the workforce told Edward Gierek that in the current year the combine would supply more than 600 tons of animals for slaughter and almost 2 million liters of milk. The first secretary of the Party Central Committee was also keen to learn about the social achievements of the combine in which a housing estate, a catering pavillion and community center were handed over for use last year, together with a modern farm for 500 cows.

GIEREK VISITS AIR FORCE SCHOOL IN DEBLIN

Soyuz, Pilots Commemoration Meeting

LD301632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today, on the 1st anniversary of an historic event--the launching in the Soviet Union of the spacecraft Soyuz-30 piloted by the Polish-Soviet crew, a meeting of the "Generations of Pilots" was held at the higher officer air force school named after Janek Krasicki in Deblin. Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the Party Central Committee, took park in the meeting. Those cordially welcoming the distinguished guest included the heroes of the space flight--Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski. After receiving the report and inspecting the guard of honor, Edward Gierek laid a bunch of red and white flowers at the monument to the memory of the heroic pilots of the Deblin "School of Eagles." The monument was erected 10 years ago and paid for by contributions from the community.

Next there was a brief and cordial meeting between Edward Gierek and a group of veteran Polish pilots. The first secretary of the Party Central Committee made an entry in the visitors' book of the Deblin school, conveying to all heroic airmen of the years of war and peace the homage due to them. Twelve officer cadets, cadets, servicemen and students of the aviation (?secondary school) received from the leader of the party and the state candidate membership cards of the PZPR.

Next Edward Gierek toured the teaching and scientific facilities and viewed equipment used to prepare the highly qualified aviation cadres.

As the next point on the program, a meeting with teachers and pupils of the Deblin Aviation Secondary School, the only one of its kind in the country, took place.

In the afternoon the first secretary of the Party Central Committee decorated the banner of the higher officer air force school in Deblin with the Order of the Grunwald Cross Third Class. The order has been awarded to the school by the Council of State in recognition of the outstanding contribution to the strengthening of people's defense capabilities, teaching of the highly qualified aviation personnel and work for the national economy.

The ceremony was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member, and minister of national defense; Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of war veterans affairs; Stanislaw Wronski, president of the Zbowid Central Board; Wladyslaw Kruk, first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee, and Voivode Mieczyslaw Stepien, as well as the representative of the Supreme Commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, Gen Sergey Katukhov.

Address to School Staff

AU021450 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to the staff of the Jan Krasicki Higher Air Force Officer School on 27 June]

[Text] Referring to the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and the coming 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression against Poland, E. Gierek stressed that the Poles had fought against fascism on all fronts of World War II. However, we should bear in mind the truth that our alliance with the Soviet Union and the powerful Soviet Army were of decisive significance in that struggle for victory and for the country's liberation. Some 600,000 Soviet soldiers fell in that struggle on Polish soil. The grateful Polish people tend the graves of those soldiers with homage and unceasing care.

The first secretary then discussed the basic factors that determine the fatherland's strength and security: national unity, the country's socioeconomic potential, the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states and a strong and modern army.

Expressing his praise for the Polish people's armed forces for their contribution to strengthening the country's defense, E. Gierek, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Air Force, extended to all soldiers of our armed forces, especially to airmen, wishes for success in the service for the socialist fatherland and for prosperity in personal lives.

HARVEST TO BEGIN 'EXCEPTIONALLY EARLY' IN MANY AREAS

LD051024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The situation in the fields points to the fact that harvesting will be starting exceptionally early. The accelerated ripening of grain crops is being observed. In certain parts of Poland, for example in Bialystok Voivodship, rye cutting has already begun. However, there are areas where it will be at least 10 days before harvesting begins. The minor harvest, in other words the gathering of rape and winter barley, is well underway in the center of the country. During the harvest farmers have to gather grain crops from nearly 8 million hectares. This work is mechanized to a great extent. It is calculated that machines will be used to harvest about 92 percent of the area sown. Soon 25,000 combine harvesters--3,000 more than last year--as well as 500,000 tractors will be setting out for the fields.

VERDET RECEIVES TURKISH ENERGY MINISTER 5 JULY

AU051522 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] This morning Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, received Deniz Baykal, Turkish minister of energy and natural resources, who visited our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations established between Romania and Turkey and their continuous upward evolution as a result of the understanding concluded during the Romanian-Turkish summit meetings. They expressed the joint desire to act to expand and diversify bilateral cooperation in the future in various fields of common interest to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

BURTICA RECEIVES PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER 3 JULY

AU031830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1979--On July 3, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received Muhammad Salih Muti, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Problems were approached concerning the development of the economic relations and of commercial exchanges between Romania and the PDR of Yemen.

NICULESCU RECEIVES CANADIAN BANKING OFFICIAL

AU031816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received on July 3 Fred McNeil, chairman of the Bank of Montreal of Canada, now visiting Romania.

Aspects of the economic cooperation between Romania and Canada and of the financial-banking relationships between relevant Romanian enterprises and the Bank of Motreal were approached during the interview.

Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade attended the interview.

The same day, the chairman of the Bank of Motreal had an interview at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation with Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister.

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN FRONT CONTACTS IN BUCHAREST

AU041707 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], today met with Comrade Gyula Kallai, chairman of the People's Patriotic Front [PPF] of Hungary, who is visiting our country.

The guest heard about SUF's current efforts to mobilize the working people to implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism.

Comrade Gyula Kallai also conferred with Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and general mayor of Bucharest, chairman of SUF Bucharest Municipal Council. At both meetings, the two sides expressed the mutual desire to further develop the good relations of cooperation between SUF and PPF, in the spirit of the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

CAZACU ATTENDS BERLIN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES SESSION

AU031622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of a meeting of the secretaries in charge of ideological and international matters of the central committees of the communist and workers parties from certain socialist countries such as Bulgaria, CSSR, Cuba, GDR, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have begun in Berlin.

Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Polit.cal Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, is participating on behalf of the RCP.

During the first day of the meeting, the participants informed each other about the political-ideological activity carried out by each party and cooperation in the field and exchanged views on certain current international problems.

During the meeting, the RCP's representative took the floor.

LUMEA INTERVIEWS FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC TALKS

LD051106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 5/7/1979--The tenth session of the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission concluded with positive results, said Jean-Francois Deniau, chairman for France in the commission. The commercial exchanges between our two countries, the French minister said in an interview with the Romanian weekly LUMEA, are growing rapidly. As the presidents of the two countries recommended it is necessary to strengthen the back-bone of our cooperation--big and long-term projects in such fields as energy, car industry and aeronautics. That was in fact the main problem approached in the session and in the talks I had with several Romanian ministers.

I wish to stress--Jean-Francois Deniau said in the interview published in the July 5 issue of the weekly--that Romania and France, countries of different social systems, are successful in developing their collaboration. We achieve great things together and we can have friendly discussions about many problems, reaching common conclusions as regards the objectives and the ways we can cooperate, he said in conclusion.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON WORLD OIL CRISIS

LD051048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1979--The oil crisis, stresses SCINTEIA in an article in its July 5 issue, is a fresh warning which urges for concerted efforts of states, of the whole of mankind for the building of a new world economic and political order, apt to secure the rational, superior fructification of the human and natural resources of this planet.

In the above-mentioned article, Professor Alexandru [name indistinct] reviews the factors that turned the equilibrium of the demand-offer relation fragile. He shows that the limitation of some countries' oil exports was only a little compensated by the growing exports of other countries. Additional purchases of some oil companies, both in order to round off the stocks and as a measure of precaution, also contributed to price rises. Last, but not least, the speculative actions of big Western companies, which reduce the offer of oil products more than demanded by the relative want of crude, greatly contribute to feeding the psychoses which favour phenomena of inflation. Worth mentioning in this respect is also the fact that the trans-national oil companies have raised the prices much before the Geneva OPEC reunion.

It has become obvious, the Bucharest daily stresses, that the sharpening of the oil crisis is an actual and increasingly painful reality to all states of the world. The oil crisis operates as a factor of deepening the economic gaps, equally annulling to a great extent even the economic advantages drawn by the oil-exporting countries. That is why, SCINTEIA writes, the very progress of human civilization depends on the way how our plant's energy potential will be managed in the future.

SCINTEIA STRESSES ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

AU021240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Ion Fintinaru article: "An Active Role and a Dynamic, Prestigious and Constructive Presence in the International Arena"]

[Text] "Proceeding from the realities and requirements of international life, Romania is promoting a sustained policy of broad international cooperation and of active participation in the peoples' struggle and the struggle of the progressive forces everywhere for asserting the noble goals of understanding and detente and of security and peace"--Nicolae Ceausescu.

The historic event of 23 August 1944--an excellent proof of the Romanian people's desire to be free and master their fate--marked a radical turning point in Romania's international position.

It is known that despite the fact that the winning of state independence and the creation of the united national state created favorable preconditions for Romania's sovereign assertion among the world nations, the Romanian people did not fully benefit from the fruits of these excellent achievements.

The policy of the ruling classes, in former Romania, of disregarding some of the people's basic interests was reflected in the repeated haggling over national independence and sovereignty and led to the country's more and more pronounced economic subjugation to international monopolies and to a political enfeoffment to foreign circles.

In contrast with this international situation of pre-war Romania, what does our country look like on the 35th anniversary of its liberation from the fascist yoke? Under the party's wise leadership, which throughout its existence carried high the banner of national independence and of the interests of all people, Romania today is a socialist, independent and sovereign country whose people are fully exercizing their sacred right to be master at home and to be master of their national riches and destiny. In completely ending its former isolation and economic and political subjugation, Romania has secured broad lasting international relations and has become an active presence among world peoples and an active participant in the general efforts aimed at insuring peace and progress for mankind. Romania today is a respected and esteemed country; its political positions are appreciated and its statements are listened to with interest and attention. There is no major issue or spirited international debate to which our country has not made a positive and substantial contribution for seeking solutions in keeping with the interests of the peoples and peace. There is no just cause that does not enjoy our country's support and solidarity. Our country is rightfully considered a valuable and reliable friend and ally and an appreciated partner both as concerns economic relations and political cooperation aimed at promoting the goals of peace and progress.

There is an indisoluble dialectical unity between Romania's foreign and domestic policy. Engaged in a broad constructive effort aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward cummunism, the Romanian people are vitally interested in establishing international relations of detente, security and cooperation--a climate designed to insure them the opportunity of achieving their important programs of the fatherland's flourishing.

Romania's foreign policy has a profoundly patriotic nature since it is, to the greatest extent, in keeping with the Romanian people's basic aspirations and is permeated by the spirit of constant concern with defending the revolutionary achievements of our socialist nation and national independence, sovereignty and dignity. However, it also has a consistent internationalist character since it organically combines national duties and responsibilities with the international ones and is in keeping with the interests of the workers class everywhere and serves the cause of socialism--the cause that cannot be separated from the cause of peace--and in keeping with the aspirations for freedom, independence, democracy and progress of all peoples.

Proceeding from a thorough dialectical-materialist analysis of the phenomena and processes in contemporary life and from the current realities and the historical-social development tendencies, Romania's foreign policy is of a deeply scientific nature, a fact that enables it to realistically and rationally establish the basic guidelines and goals of action in the international arena.

The principledness of Romania's foreign policy is reflected in the firm positions it holds, positions that are not influenced by circumstances and constantly show a concordance between word and deed; it is reflected in the fact that Romania constantly bases its foreign relations on the new principles of international law and ethics and also in the struggle it wages to have these principles firmly established in international life.

In this spirit, Romania constantly advocates and acts toward the complete abolition of the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination, force and diktat, for establishing new, democratic international relations among all world states based on fully equal rights, respect for each one's personality, on justice and equity. Thus, our country struggles for new international policy constantly aimed at the goals of peace, security, understanding and cooperation among states and peoples.

In serving these goals, Romania's foreign policy constantly shows dynamism, spirit of initiative and within the framework of the international dialog continuously presents its own, original and deeply constructive ideas and proposals.

In keeping with the guidelines set forth by the RCP congresses and the party program Romania consistently promotes a widely open foreign policy and constantly develops relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the developing and nonalined states and with all world countries. The correctness and efficiency of this orientation is reflected by the very dynamism of Romania's international relations, which shows that the number of states with which Romania maintains diplomatic relations has increased 12 times over compared with the time of its liberation and that the number of these states has doubled since the 9th party congress.

Romania has signed scores of treaties of friendship, solemn declarations and other documents on cooperation with other states. Our country is carrying out an intensive activity within the United Nations and its organizations; it is a member of the "Group of 77" and participates actively in the activity of the nonalined countries; it is also a member of 80 international government organizations and of 600 nongovernmental organizations and is also a party to thousands of bilateral agreements and hundreds of agreements of a multilateral nature.

It is obvious that the most active and fertile period at an international level and at a domestic level in Romania's history is the one opened up by the Ninth RCP Congress, a period indissolubly linked with the intensive and untiring multilateral activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with his profound and clear-sighted socio-political thinking. His personal and priceless contribution to both formulating and implementing Romania's foreign policy is very well known. The party secretary general and president of the republic is known and recognized today in all parts of the globe as a prominent figure of international life and as a forceful promoter of the aspirations for peace, freedom, independence and progress of all world peoples. A telling example in this respect is the words of appreciation voiced by so many heads of state and government, politicians, men of science and art and the high distinctions that have been awarded him, as well as the translation of his works in numerous countries throughout the globe.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's historic visits abroad, the many meetings that have taken place on Romanian soil with heads of state and government, with party leaders, parliamentarians and representatives of public life and economic, scientific and cultural circles from innumerable countries and the ideas voiced on major problems of the contemporary world--be they problems of European security, of disarmament, of eliminating sources of tension, democratizing international relations or the establishment of a new world economic order--and the steps undertaken by Romania in conformity with these ideas and the constant emphasis on the need to unite all democratic and progressive forces of the present-day world in the struggle for safeguarding peace, for the free development of all peoples on the road to economic progress have drawn general attention as important contributions to building a better and more just world and to achieving understanding and fruitful cooperation among all peoples.

A forceful element in vitality of our foreign policy is the endorsement and boundless support it enjoys from all our people. At the same time, it is a reason for pride for our fatherland's citizens that our achievements in socialist construction and in international life enjoy great appreciation and regard and have brought great response in all parts of the globe, thus constantly increasing our country's international presige.

One can state that never in its history has Romania had so many friends, never have its international relations been so broad and lasting and never has its name been quoted with such consideration and respect; never have the ideas and principles for which it struggles enjoyed such broad support--and this clearly proves that they are in consensus with the trend of history and in keeping with the requirements for the society's progress; it proves that they reflect the advanced ideas and aspirations of all world peoples, thus creating for Romania an international framework of assurance and favorable conditions for its development on the road of progress and its free assertion in the world arena. This is exactly what reflects one of the most important achievements of the Romanian people along the road opened up by the memorable 23 August of 1944.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT RCP-SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL PLENUM

4 July Opening

AU041330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1979--The proceedings of the joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania began on July 4 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P.

The plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. unanimously adopted the following agenda: the draft directives of the twelfth congress of the Romanian Communist Party on the 1981-1985 five-year plan and the guidelines of Romania's economic and social development until 1990; the draft programme of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress until 1990 as well as the main orientations until 2000; the draft programme of research and development in the field of energy until 1990 and the main orientations until 2000; problems related to the convening of the twelfth congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting go on.

5 July Proceedings

AU052033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1979--The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People took place on July 5 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu who is also the chairman of this council.

The plenary meeting debated the following documents: the draft resolution regarding the implementation of the programme of raising the living standard during the 1976-1980 period, the report on the way in which the collective management bodies of ministries, centrals and enterprises carry on their activity regarding the continuous reduction of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy consumption, the account of the way in which the management boards of ministries, the working people's councils of centrals and enterprises implemented the resolutions of the congress and of the plenary meetings of the National Council of Working People, as well as the functioning rules of the working people's councils.

Numerous participants took the floor referring to the documents on the agenda.

The plenary meeting considered that the programme of raising the living standard for the 1976-1980 period elaborated at the initiative and under the direct guidance of President Nicolae Ceausescu means the raising of the welfare and spiritual standard of the whole people, the plenary assertion of the human personality. At the same time, it mirrors the dynamism of Romania's economy, the strong development of the forces of production.

Debating the next item on the agenda, the plenary meeting emphasized that, at the initiative and recommendation of President Nicolae Geausescu, the working people's councils in enterprises, centrals, institutes of research and technological engineering, as well as the management boards of ministries and the other central bodies undertook numerous actions regarding the steady reduction of the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy.

The participants reiterated their resolve to further act in all firmness for the reduction of production expenditures, for the use, with maximal efficiency, of raw and auxiliary materials, of fuel and energy.

The plenary meeting underlines that the collective management bodies of the ministries, centrals and enterprises resolutely passed to the fulfillment of the tasks applied to them by the documents of the congress of the working people's councils and the plenary meetings of the National Council of Working People. The Working People's Council focused their attention on the solving of the major problems of production.

It is emphasized that the measures adopted with regard to the improvement of the organization of the collective management bodies were applied as a whole, thus ensuring the necessary organizational framework for the broad and direct participation of the working class, of the masses of working people in the management of the economic and social life.

The National Council of Working People, the collective management-bodies--the plenary meeting underlines--shall perfect their working style and methods and increasingly contribute to the operative and competent solving of all problems confronting them.

The plenary meeting also debates the functioning rules of the working people's councils of enterprises and centrals in industry, construction and transport, as well as the functioning rule of the management boards of ministries and other central bodies of state administration.

The documents sanction the organizational framework of active participation of the working class, of the working people in running society and economic activity, in debating and adopting all resolutions, in elaborating annual and long-range plans.

The functioning rules contain norms regarding the organization, attributes, rights, duties and responsibilites of these councils, ensuring the more marked enhancement of their role in fundamenting and implementing the tasks, the economic plans. [as received]

The participants unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate.

In the conclusion of the proceedings, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Plenum Conclusion

AU051853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

["Proceedings of Joint Plenary Meeting of The CC of RCP and of Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania Conclude"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1979--The joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania took place over July 4-5, 1979 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Within the joint plenary meeting, the CC of the RCP and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania unanimously agreed upon the draft directives of the twelfth congress of the Romanian Communist Party regarding 1981-1985 five-year plan and the guidelines of the economic and social development of Romania until 1990.

The plenary meeting considered that the main directives and the fundamental orientations of the economic and social development of the country for the following period mark a new and qualitatively superior stage in the work of socialist industrialization of Romania, of raising agriculture onto a higher level, of developing and updating the forces of production on the basis of the latest gains of science and technique.

The draft directives also include provisions envisaging the further rise of the material and spiritual living standard of the whole people.

The plenary meeting decided that the draft directives should be released and submitted to the whole party and public opinion of Romania for debate and then to the twelfth congress of the Romanian Communist Party for approval.

Analysing the draft programme of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress until 1990 and the main orientations until the year 2000, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania considered that they ensure by the objectives set, a firm orientation of research towards the essential ways of reaching the high-rate progress of the national economy and of the whole society, on the basis of the ever stronger assertion of the technico-scientific revolution.

The joint plenary meeting also debated the draft programme for research and development in the field of energy until 1990 and the main orientations until 2000, considering that the measures stipulated by the draft programme ensures the development of the prospecting of the country's power resources, their ever more efficient capitalization, the use of new sources, the improvement of the national grid, the reduction of consumption with a view to meeting the requirements of the economic activity, raising the living standard of the whole people.

The plenary meeting adopted the drafts of the two programmes with the remarks and proposals made during the debates and decided that they should be finalized and published so that they could be debated within the party and by the public opinion and then submitted to the Twelfth RCP Congress for approval.

The plenary meeting adopted unanimously the resolution regarding the convening of the twelfth congress of the Romanian Communist Party in the last decade of November this year. The resolution is to be released.

Given the fact that the proposals for the election of the party general secretary and of the members of the Central Committee are to be made during the conferences of the county organizations the plenary meeting unanimously adopted the decision that Nicolae Ceausescu should be proposed to the high office of general secretary of the party by the county party conferences.

At the end of the debates RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

The speech is to be released.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MASS RALLY IN MIDIA-NAVODARI 29 JUNE

AU290850 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0646 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Midia-Navodari mass rally--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to begin by extending warm greetings and best wishes to you, to all working people on this work site and to all the residents in the Constanta County on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf on this festive event: the putting into operation of the first installation of the new petrochemical combine. [cheers, chants]

Almost 3 years have passed since work on the construction of this large petrochemical combine began. Many of you know that this was a swampy area in the past. As you can see now, through the enthusiastic work of the construction workers and of all those who have been active in building this combine, modern installations have emerged and forcefully developed which emphatically stress both the power of creativity and thought of Romania's science and technology and the potential of the workers and engineers who are building machines and refineries and other projects and of all those who are doing all they can to insure the resolute implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

It is undoubtedly a great success that in the past 3 years we have been able to achieve the first installation of this large combine and that other projects are in an advanced stage and will soon be put into operation. This demonstrates that when our activity is well organized and when the necessary means are available, we are able to complete the projects we have proposed in a short time. It is true that the construction workers were faced with a number of difficulties which are inherent at a construction site at the beginning where nothing existed before. Also, such difficulties are natural owing to lack of supplies and organization and to other things. But by surmounting both objective and subjective difficulties you have been able--compared with other such combines--to build this project in a shorter time, and, let us be honest, even earlier than the deadline we had in mind. However, considering that many difficulties have been surmounted and that, except for the installation that has been put into operation, the other projects are in an advanced stage and that sustained efforts have been made to organize, equip and put into operation this entire petrochemical platform, I believe that we can state with justified pride that the working people who have contributed to the construction of this combine have fully performed their duty and I want to extend warmest congratulations to them. [cheers, chants]

Indeed, the research workers and designers have built this installation and the entire project according to a more modern concept. For this they deserve congratulations. Likewise, the machine-builders--drawing conclusions from their past activity--have built better quality installations, which, we can state, are fully competitive with similar installations on an international level. Therefore, they also deserve congratulations. [cheers, chants]

However, we must admit that the most sustained and difficult activity has been performed by the construction and assembly workers, because it was they who had to surmount all the difficulties here; for, it is easier to work at an institute designing projects, at a machine-building factory than on a work site where there was nothing and to build what the working people in the construction and assembly field have been able to achieve in the past 3 years. This is why I want to extend particular congratulations to them on this important victory. [cheers, chants]

It is, however, obvious that the construction of this platform required close collaboration and cooperation between research, design, machine-building workers and between constructors and assembly workers. Without this close cooperation we would not have been able to achieve what we have achieved in these years. This is why from the very beginning I extended general congratulations and I want to repeat them to all those who, in one form or another have contributed to this important project of our 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

I do not want to overlook the activity carried out by the young people, by the unit of more than 4,000 young people who are working on this site. I particularly want to extend congratulations to the youth brigades for the contribution they have made, together with construction and assembly workers, to building this project. Indeed, this is for them both a professional and a political school. It shows the potential of our young generation in implementing everything the party proposes and in further insuring our fatherland's development toward communism. [cheers, chants]

It is obvious that an important role in the proper organization of the activity was played by the communists, the party organizations who took action to unite all forces to complete this large project. When I extended congratulations to all those who have contributed to the construction of this project, I included, undoubtedly, the communists, the members of the Union of Communist Youth, because the communists are the very people whose mission it is to act with greater determination toward the resolute implementation of the party's policy in all fields. And as I have mentioned under other circumstances, too, they have no special rewards nor special advantages. The only instance in which they have more than their people is that they have to work better and in a more organized way and that they have to use their entire enthusiasm as party members, as the soldiers of the detachment of communists in order to resolutely implement the party's policy in all our activity. Due to the very fact that our party, the communists and all party organizations are fulfilling their role of leading political force, both here and on other work sites and throughout the country the policy set forth by the 11th party congress is being successfully implemented, thus insuring the fulfillment or even overfulfillment of the current 5-year plan and the fulfillment of the program worked out by the 11th party congress. [cheers, chants]

We are undoubtedly justified in taking pride in what we have achieved. However, we must never forget, comrades, that of the quite great number of projects that are being built only one has been put into operation. In the months to come up to the end of this year another 8 [Ceausescu corrects himself]--12 such projects have to be put into operation if I am not mistaken. A great number of projects have to be put into operation next year. It is true that some of them are at an advanced stage of construction, others are less advanced. However, the material basis is insured so that they will be completed and put into operation in time and under favorable conditions. This is why, in participating in this festive event--the victory of physical and intellectual work--we must think of what we have to do to implement all projects under favorable conditions and of an appropriate technical level and in the shortest possible time. The achievements recorded thus far make us believe that these projects will be built. I believe that it is necessary that both the party organizations and the working people's councils, the ministry leadership, I am referring to both chemistry, machine-building, the Ministry of Industrial Construction--the three main ministries which have to cooperate in building these projects--must do all they can to insure, in the coming months, the complete implementation of the programs established and the putting into operation of all these projects.

This requires that the constructors and assembly workers intensify their activity; it requires a better organization of work by drawing conclusions from both what has been good thus far and from a number of shortcomings and mistakes which I have not mentioned here because I believe that, despite them, you have achieved positive things. We must avoid such shortcomings and mistakes in the future so that things progress better and I am convinced that by taking united action all people, led by the party organizations, will be able to honorably fulfill their future tasks. I wish you ever greater success. [cheers, chants]

This petrochemical combine is indeed an important project of the current 5-year plan. However, it is only a part of the hundreds upon hundreds of industrial projects, some of them even larger than this, which are being built under the current 5-year plan and which will raise our fatherland onto a higher level of industrial and economic development and onto a higher level of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. It is known that for 3 and a half years we have successfully been implementing the 5-year plan provisions. We have achieved an excess of almost 70 billion lei. This constitutes the guarantee that by the end of 1980 we will be able to fulfill the entire 5-year plan, including an overfulfillment of at least 100 billion lei in keeping with the commitments of the working people everywhere.

This is why, in participating at this festive event of the Midia working people, of the victory of work and creativity, I want to convey congratulations to all working people at all projects that have been put into operation or are being put into operation under the current 5-year plan, to all our workers class and to all working people, irrespective of nationality, and to all our people for the victory gained in fulfilling the 5-year plan and to wish them increasingly greater successes in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan under the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

I particularly want to convey congratulations to the working people and residents of Constanta County for the successes and contributions they are making to fulfilling the 5-year plan and for the fact they have successfully fulfilled the tasks incumbent upon them. Undoubtedly they will struggle for a front-ranking place in the inter-county competition so as to hold one of the front-ranking places and, if all communists and all working people will do their work properly, to even aspire to first place in industry. [cheers, chants]

We have also recorded good results in developing agriculture and the other sectors of activity, science, education, culture and, on this basis, we have been able to implement the program on improving the material and cultural living standard; we have even insured great achievements in excess of the initial provisions under the current 5-year plan. As you know, for 3 years now we have had more than 21 percent increases in real remuneration; we had proposed to achieve a some 20 percent increase under the current 5-year plan. Beginning 1 August the second stage of the increase in remuneration will start and we will insure that by the end of 1980 the real incomes of the working class will increase some 32 percent. This is a very important overfulfillment of the 5-year plan provisions. Among the reasons we have achieved all this are the results we have recorded, the fact that we will record an additional output of 100 billion lei in the current 5-year plan and the fact that we have insured a more serious improvement of labor productivity and economic efficiency in all fields of activity.

The concern with and the measures taken aimed at increasing the living standard forcefully illustrates that all that is being achieved in our country is meant for all the people, for the working people, and is meant for the well-being and happiness of our people--the supreme goal of the communists' policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We will soon publish the guidelines for the 12th party congress regarding economic development. You will be able to note, dear comrades and friends, that we continue to propose that sustained efforts be made to insure the implementation of the party program on the basis of which by 1990 we must raise Romania to an appropriate economic and social development level, close to the level of the developed countries, so that in the next 5-year plan it will join the ranks of the average-developed countries and, especially, so that all the provisions under the party program on the all-round development of man, on improving socialist democracy and on the masses' and all people's participation in the leadership of all sectors of activity be insured, because the socialist society is being built with the help of the people and for the people. Only to the extent to which all people, all society's members are actively and consciously participating in achieving these goals will they be achieved in an appropriate manner and will socialism triumph and fully demonstrate its superiority over the old capitalist system. [cheers, chants]

It is certainly necessary for us to concern ourselves with improving the level of training of all working people in all fields; we must be fully aware that the next decades, and especially the next 10 years, will be an important decade for Romania's development. It is the decade in which we must insure the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields. We must achieve better quality products in all fields of activity, including a new quality of the working people's life in Romania. All this gives priority to the role of science, to improving the professional and technical training and to each working man's high qualification--from scientist down to the worker--because each one must improve his level of knowledge in his field of activity and must try to keep constantly abreast with the excellent achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge and to place them in the service of man, of the well-being and happiness of the working people and of our people. [cheers, chants]

We must also intensify our activity of educating and shaping the new man, of his socialist awareness, because the active participation in the society's leadership can be achieved only to the extent to which each person is aware of his responsibility at his work place and in society and able to understand the events and changes that are taking place and to consciously participate in drawing up and implementing the general policy of our party and state.

This is why improving the socialist awareness and the cultural and political level is part and parcel of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism and of shaping the new man, master of his fate who is shaping his life and future consciously and freely as he desires. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, the achievement of these great projects requires broad international economic, scientific, cultural and political cooperation. It requires the achievement of relations of broad cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all the states, irrespective of their social system. Only in conditions of peace can we successfully fulfill our program and the program of other states on socioeconomic development; only thus can one insure the peoples' well-being and happiness. This is why the struggle for peace and for detente, for national independence is part and parcel of socialist construction, of the victory of the communist society. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace"]

In conformity with the general line established by the 11th party congress, with the general policy practiced by the party and with the very goals of the socialist society, of socialism, which since its emergence has always advocated a world without wars, a world of fraternity and understanding among all peoples, our party has acted and will resolutely act toward completely eliminating the imperialist and colonialist policy. It will resolutely support the national liberation struggle waged by the peoples still under oppression, in the belief that only by eliminating foreign domination, and only to the extent to which each people is completely free, can they shape their life as they desire, without any outside interference. [cheers]

We take firm action to achieve security in Europe, cooperation in the Balkans and a policy based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation; we act toward complete renunciation, in international life, of the use or threat of force and toward unfailing respect for each nation's independence and each people's right to freedom and independence; without freedom and independence neither peace nor cooperation can exist. This is why Romania is doing all it can and will spare no effort to contribute to the struggle for independence of all nations, for new relations and for a policy of friendship and cooperation and of peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Uniting the two aspects of our domestic and foreign policy in an indivisible whole, we will resolutely act to insure the implementation of the program set forth by the 11th party congress to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to insure our fatherland's rise to new peaks of progress and civilization in close cooperation with other world peoples, in a world of cooperation, peace and independence. [cheers]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I once again want to express my full conviction that all the working people on this large construction site, at this large combine and all working people in the county and throughout our country will do all they can to fulfill the great tasks incumbent upon them under favorable conditions. I am convinced that you yourself will complete this year and the 5-year plan by fulfilling all plan provisions, that next year dozens of installations will be operating on this industrial complex, which will make an important contribution to the general development of our socialist fatherland.

With this conviction, I wish you wholehearted success in all your activity, much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING OF WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU031818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/7/1979--A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People was held in Bucharest on Jul 3.

During the meeting, which was chaired by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is also chairman of the council, the Executive Bureau examined the documents which are to be submitted to the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People for debate and approval, to be held on July 5, 1979: draft resolution on the fulfillment of the programme of raising the living standard in the 1976-1980 period, report on the activity of the collective management bodies of ministries, centrals and enterprises for continually cutting down raw and auxiliary material, fuel and energy consumptions, account of the decisions of the congress and the plenary meetings of the National Council of Working People, of the management bodies of ministries and of other central state administration bodies.

BORBA WARNS AGAINST MILITARY INTERVENTION TO SECURE OIL SUPPLY

AU031104 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Even and Odd Numbers in Connection with Oil"]

[Excerpts] The oil shortage has now also reached the summit meeting of the seven Western most highly developed industrial countries, an informal but influential forum that is more and more directly oriented to determining the strategy of a common economic policy.

The Western allies, all of them equally concerned about the unfavorable and uncertain oil supply trends, have in fact found themselves face to face with an oil dilemma: Either they adapt themselves to the new situation and economize with the precious fuel or they intervene with military forces to insure its supply under the old conditions.

The wavering between the two choices reflects not only the complex and sensitive nature of the energy problems but also a real threat of endangering world peace and security. This is so because there can be no doubt that military intervention by one or all Western countries would precipate a new world war and this would turn the international community back two whole centures, that is, to the time when the expansive forces, then passing through their industrial revolution, used gunboats to secure imperialist positions that resulted in two world wars.

Many people believe that the threat to form special military units for intervention in "developing countries," made at the time of President Carter's departure for the [Tokyo] summit meeting, was rather more a maneuver of pressure than a real threat. However, it would be dangerous to underestimate the reality of the threat, especially in the wake of President Carter's failure to push through a fuel-saving program in his own country, the main obstacle to which being not the habits and the opposition of the public but rather the classical military-political establishment which believes that U.S. policy in the Arab Peninsula and the Persian Gulf has suffered a defeat and that this region (that is, the insuring of oil supplies) is vital for the American interests, allegedly even more vital than Vietnam ever was. In any event the President was seen on his way to Tokyo with the wish that he would promote something amounting to a Carter doctrine for the Middle East, in accordance with the traditions of his White House predecessors, a doctrine that military intervention is one of the basic instruments of U.S. policy.

The compromise reached by the seven leaders in Tokyo, according to which each of the countries is to reduce its oil imports below a definite ceiling, shows that this time, too, Carter has chosen a somewhat different road that will demand a more determined effort on his part to economize with oil in his own country.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Tito Message to Hua Guofeng

LD051920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman today stated that President Tito's message to Hua Guofeng, within the regular exchange of opinions, was related to a number of current questions of world relations. The two countries have previously already discussed these issues. In the message, Yugoslav President Tito stated Yugoslavia's views on these issues.

Noted in the message is the successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations, the Yugoslav spokesman said.

Brezhnev Message to Tito

LD051921 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Soviet President Brezhnev has sent President Tito a message regarding current international questions. This was stated today by the spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question about the content of Leonid Brezhnev's message.

Asked about whether the message covered the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna, the Yugoslav spokesman said that that meeting cannot be excepted from current international questions.

Asked whether the message covered bilateral questions, the Yugoslav spokesman said the fact itself that a continuous exchange of views is being carried out also speaks about the successful development of bilateral relations.

The Yugoslav spokesman recalled that there exists usual practice of the exchange of messages between Tito and Brezhnev, pointing out that it is a part of a wider political dialogue existing between representatives of the two countries.

Carter-Pak Korean Proposals

LD051922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia believes that the "real path to the lessening of tension on the divided Korean Peninsula lies in surmounting this division and re-unifying Korea by peaceful means", stated the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at his regular press conference here today.

The spokesman was replying to a question on how Yugoslavia views the proposals of U.S. President Carter and South Korean President Pak on "establishing [word indistinct] and decreasing tension on the divided Korean Peninsula". He said that Yugoslavia has always supported the Korean peoples' demand for peaceful re-unification of their country, and that it will continue to do so. He added that at present, he had no further comment on the proposal.

Tito Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD051923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--The message which President Tito has recently sent to leader of the Libyan revolution Al-Qadhdhafi was a part of the continuous exchange of views between the heads of the two friendly and non-aligned countries in anticipation of the sixth conference of the non-aligned in Havana.

Spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Kalezic stated this today, adding that the message related both to international questions of interest to the two countries, and to other questions which occupy the attention of the non-aligned countries and wider international public.

Kaunda Message to Tito

LD051924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--The message of Zambian President Kaunda to President Tito appears to have related, above all, to developments in southern Africa, Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic stated at a press conference today. He said that developments in southern Africa were the main subject in the talks between Speaker of the Zambian National Assembly Nabulyato and Yugoslav leaders. It will therefore be realistically [word indistinct] that this question has been predominant in Kaunda's message to Tito.

Situation in Lebanon

LD052250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is seriously concerned about the continued Israeli aggressive acts in southern Lebanon, stated the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at a press conference today. He stressed that [words indistinct] of the continued Israeli aggression confirm that Israel is not ready to withdraw from the occupied Arab territores. The spokesman also said that Israel has once again proved its unwillingness to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state, and that it does not aspire to real peace in this sensitive region. The Yugoslav spokesman [words indistinct] Israeli behaviour as being in flagrant contradiction with international law, and a provocation to the while international community. Yugoslavia sharply condemns such behaviour and fully supports the justified struggle of the Palestinian people, concluded the spokesman.

Results of Tokyo Summit

LD052251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--The Tokyo declaration has not eliminated Yugoslavia's concern that the participants of the recent summit in Tokyo of the [word indistinct] most developed countries are still seeking primarily to surmount the current energy crisis without any substantive change in the existing unequitable international economic relations, and without real progress in establishing the new international economic order, Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic stated at a press conference here today.

Situation in Nicaragua

LD052252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia is following very sympathetically the revolutionary struggle of the Sandinista movement and other democratic forces against the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. We attach great importance to Latin America's resolute opposition to any foreign intervention in Nicaragua, which has found expression at the recent consultative meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS), Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman Mirko Kalezic stated here today.

He was asked to set out Yugoslavia's position on developments in Nicaragua, particularly in the context of the OAS meeting and the announcement made by the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau.

Kalezic said that through the Coordination Bureau announcement, the nonaligned movement has expressed its (?will) and lent its support to the people of Nicaragua. The announcement called on the international community to effectively contribute to the aspirations of the people of Nicaragua to themselves freely decide on their future without any outside interference.

Talks With EEC

LD052253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Delegations of Yugoslavia and of the European Economic Community countries have approached negotiations on a new economic cooperation agreement from different standpoints. The EEC delegation proceeded from the directives of the EEC Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation from the stands of the Yugoslav Government. These stands, set out in the theses for a draft agreement, were communicated to the EEC delegation by the Yugoslav delegation on the opening day of negotiations.

This was stated today by the spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in reply to a question on the results of the second round of the Yugoslavia--EEC negotiations. The spokesman said it has been agreed to continue mutual contacts in order to discuss the questions outstanding and reduce differences. He added that it is still too early for an overall assessment of this round of the talks.

Balkan States Cooperation

LD052254 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1628 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--Contacts among Balkan countries are on course to agree on the date and the site of a meeting of communication and telecommunication experts. This was stated today by spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Kalezic, [when] asked by journalists whether agreement on this inter-Balkin meeting has been reached.

Kalezic pointed to Yugoslavia's continuous efforts, in accordance with its policy of good-neighbourly relations, for development among Balkan countries of, in addition to bilateral, also all various forms of multilateral cooperation, where objective needs, interests and readiness of these countries for this exist.

OPEC Oil Price Hike

LD052255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)--However unpopular on account of its implications for the world economy and, especially, the economies of developing countries, including Yugoslavia, the OPEC countries' decision to raise the prices of oil must be accepted as being economically conditioned. The continuous rise in the prices of industrial products and technologies and fall of the U.S. dollar, as well as the failure of developed countries to really contribute to better (investments) on the [word indistinct] market have inevitably led to the present race between the prices of oil and industrial products.

Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated this at his regular press conference here today commenting on the OPEC decision to raise the oil prices. Asked about the possibility of the energy problem being discussed at the non-aligned summit in Havana and at the U.N., the spokesman replied that it was well that the nonaligned countries constantly adjust their views on a major problem of this kind and seek ways for easing the burden of the rising oil prices which will fall especially on them.

Kalezic said he was confident that the nonaligned countries will reaffirm their accord that the problem of energy be discussed within the framework of seeking solutions for the other key problems of world development and establishment of the new economic order.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FADILJ HODZA TO MALAYSIA

Talks With Malaysian Prime Minister

LD051414 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Malaysia will continue closely to cooperate in the activity of the non-aligned movement in order to insure as successful and substantive as possible work of the Havana summit. This has been stressed during the talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza and Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein. Fadilj Hodza, who is on an official visit to Malaysia, and Prime Minister Hussein exchanged views on Yugoslav-Malaysian relations and acute international political and economic problems.

Both sides stressed the need to preserve the authentic character and principles of the non-aligned movement and to strengthen the unity of the movement as an independent factor in the solution of international problems.

The mutual concern was expressed over the present Southeast Asian crisis. Fadilj Hodza reiterated Yugoslavia's well-known stand according to which armed interventions are unacceptable as a method for resolving interstate disputes. Yugoslavia, just as the majority of other U.N. member-countries and non-aligned countries, Hodza said, continues to recognize Democratic Kampuchea as legitimate.

Prime Minister Hussein stated that his government takes the same stand as Yugoslavia and considers that disputes in Indo-China must be solved by peaceful means and all foreign troops unconditionally withdraw from foreign territories. Hussein expressed particular concern over the presence of Vietnamese troops on Kampuchean territory in the vicinity of the border with Thailand and also over the growing inflow of refugees from Indochinese countries. He said that the refugees are for the ASEAN countries not only a serious economic problem, but above all, a serious political problem.

Departure, Joint Communique

LD052006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 5 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza today ended his three-day visit to Malaysia and left for an official visit to Bangladesh.

In a joint communique on the talks between Fadil Hodza and Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn it is assessed that economic and other cooperation between the two countries developed favourably and there exist all conditions for its further expansion. The Malaysian side accepted with satisfaction Yugoslavia's scientific and technical assistance, especially in the fields of shipbuilding and construction.

The two sides expressed concern over tehsnion and instability in South-East Asia. They demanded that all foreign troops should withdraw from the conflict areas in the region.

Yugoslavia and Malaysia agreed, it is said in the joint communique, that in the struggle for peace and independence and for the establishment of a more just international political and economic order an important role falls to the non-aligned movement. The two sides resolutely opposed all attempts to revise the fundamental principles of non-alignment, or to change the non-bloc character of the movement.

In the communique it is added that the two countries gave special attention to the preparations for the Havana summit and that they agreed to "cooperate closely to secure that the conference be a success."

RODRIGUEZ LEAVES BELGRADE 5 JULY, SEEN OFF BY GRLICKOV

LD051325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State, left Belgrade today after a visit to Yugoslavia lasting several days. Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and his associates bade farewell to Rodriguez at Surcin Airport. Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador to the SFRY, was also present.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES CPI-M LEADER BASU

LD052348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] July 5 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandr Grlickov today had talks with the Indian Communist Party (Marxist) Politbureau member and Chief Minister of the Indian state of West Bengal Jyoti Basu, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

In frank and friendly talks, views were exchanged on the two parties' activities at home and in the international sphere. Also discussed were trends within the workers' and progressive movement and relations between communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements.

TITO RECEIVES MARKOVIC BEFORE LATTER GOES TO ROMANIA

LD051750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, who is leaving for an official friendly visit from 9 to 13 July to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the head of an SFRY Assembly delegation.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO MEETING OF SELF-MANAGERS

AU051700 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Novi Sad. 27 June TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to the meeting of self-managers of Yugoslavia:

"Being unable to respond to your invitation, I send to participants of the meeting of self-managers and to all working people of our country cordial greetings on the occasion of 27 June, the day of self-managers. It is a very good thing that you are marking the holiday of self-managers in a working manner this year and that you have devoted it to self-managing planning and associated labor, one of the vital elements of our further successful economic and social development.

"I am convinced that your exchange of experiences will represent a new impetus for expressing the creative initiative of our working people, in the efforts that self-managing planning should become an even more effective means of strengthening the power of associated producers in regulating the trends of social reproduction and in improving the general organization of the economy and the society.

"Since we are in the year of intensive preparations for medium-term plans for the coming period, this is now the most favorable term plans for the opportunity for making maximum efforts, on the part of all subjects of the society, so that these plans would be based as much as possible, primarily on scientific realizations, the working people's interests and on accords and self-managing agreements. I wish you and all working people of our country much success in your work."

DORONJSKI DISCUSSES VALUE OF COLLECTIVE WORK

AU031534 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 1 June TANJUG--Tito's current initiative also comes as a continuation of a number of his initiatives, taken at certain key moments of our party's development with the aim of encouraging the search for new forms that, in accordance with the changed conditions, will make it possible for the vanguard to identify itself as successfully and as closely possible with the workers class and the working people and with their basic and direct vital interests. This was said by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, when speaking about Comrade Tito's initiative on introducing collective work and responsibility in an interview for OSLOBODJENJE.

Intensification of Democratic Discussion

Speaking about the delegate system, Doronjski said that it is a means in the hands of the workers class that enables it to have real control over the superstructure and to make political decisionmaking a direct instrument for implementing the workers class' interests.

Collective work and decisionmaking, the principles of common responsibility, have their foundations in and result from the relations in the basic self-managing communities, in the organizations of associated labor and in local communities; they result from their position and role in our entire system. These relations are regulated by the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and we must consistently nurture and develop them in the self-managing social basis; on this foundation we must build the principles of collective work and decisionmaking and of common responsibility in the leaderships of the sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, particularly in the organization of work and the method of activity and decisionmaking of the leadership of the League of Communists.

We are not working on developing the principles of collective work so as to thus strengthen the power of "collective leadership" as we know it from the practice of certain political systems. In these systems the relations are only formally collective, whereas, in fact, hierarchical steps, titles and relations are established within the collective. In our self-managing society the principles of collective work mean that such relations are established and developed in which equal conditions and opportunities exist for every member of the collective body or leadership to make his maximum contribution in accordance with his possibilities, or rather that through a democratic discussion and decisionmaking every decision or position will express the common responsibility of all those who participated in adopting them, Doronjski said. Naturally, this does not impose the obligation that all should always hold the same view. Decisions are adopted in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism. Everyone may express his view, also hold it, but he is obliged to follow the majority's democratic decision. In collective work, decisionmaking and joint responsibility there is no need for the value of the individual's contribution and capability to be lost. On the contrary, this value must be increasingly expressed. However, this is no longer an evaluation of leaders, but of revolutionary creative workers. Accordingly, the individual's authority must result from the creative value of one's individual contribution, and not from the position itself.

Deeper Importance of Tito's Initiative

Under the conditions of collective work, decisionmaking and joint responsibility, the organizations and organs of the League of Communists will be able to carry out their role in the self-managing coordination of interests more successfully. Under these conditions it will be more difficult for tendencies to emerge by which certain organizations or organs of the League of Communists are given the role of proponent of a certain narrow partial interest rather than fighting for a uniform ideopolitical basis for the self-managing coordination of interests.

In conclusion, Doronjski said among other things:

I believe that from what has been said above it is clear and obvious that to reduce Tito's initiative to the question of a 1-year chairman's mandate reflects an oversimplified understanding of this action. This action has a much deeper social-historical importance and sense....What is involved is the further development of a new type of vanguard and its role in the self-managing society which consists in a constant and systematic ideopolitical action to organize the working people in such a way that, with their direct self-managing practice, they will change the relations in the society, Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, said in his interview for OSLOBODJENJE."

CORRECTIONS, ADDITION TO PRESIDIUM CONCLUSIONS ON COLLECTIVE WORK

The following corrections and addition to the item entitled "LCY Central Committee Presidium Conclusions on Collective Work," published in the 28 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages I6-I12, were taken from a Belgrade BORBA page 5 report of 27 June:

Page I8, first paragraph, line one, substitute "is strengthening" for queried words.

Same page, third paragraph, lines three and four should read: "...for the further democratization of society. Communists must strive to ensure that the promotion of collective work and responsibility will stimulate an even more intensive struggle..."

Same page and paragraph, line 11, unquery "essence".

Same page and paragraph, lines 12 and 13 should read: "...the delegate system; for the further construction of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia as a united front..."

Same page and paragraph, lines 14 and 15 should read: "...working people and citizens oriented to socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity..."

Same page and paragraph, penultimate and last lines, replace "[passage indistinct]" with:

"In the struggle for the fulfillment of these tasks it is an obligation of members of the League of Communists to resolutely strive, through intensified engagement in delegations and delegate assemblies, in the self-managing organs and in the sociopolitical and social organizations, for the further democratization of relations and of decisionmaking in all organs and institutions of the political system, for collective work and responsibility and for strengthening the responsibility of organs and of their members in relation to the delegate base. This will make the struggle of the League of Communists against the phenomena of bureaucratic-technocratic monopoly, of usurpation of the self-managing rights of the working people and of personal leadership ambitions and of ceareerism more effective. It is on the basis of an analysis of the situation in their own communities that all organs and organizations of the League of Communists must determine the tasks and the concrete programs of activity in the advancement of collective work and responsibility and in the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists. It is in a democratic discussion based on equality and together with other working people that the communists must strive to insure that, proceeding from their own conditions and their own specific characteristics, other sociopolitical organizations and organs of the sociopolitical communities, too, will adopt their own programs of activity in the advancement of collective work and responsibility as a component part of the activities of the working people in the further democratization of sociopolitical relations and socialization of political decisionmaking."

Same page, fourth paragraph, lines three and four should read: "...delays, opportunism and superficiality, haste and bias in..."

Same page and paragraph, line seven, unquery "electoral."

Same page and paragraph, lines nine and ten should read: "...rights, commitments and responsibilities among their members. For this reason..."

Same page and paragraph, line 11 should read: "...policy, the public critical assessment of the work..."

Page I9, second paragraph, lines four and five should read: "...cadres in functions; a more resolute orientation toward preventing the tendencies of reproduction of political professionalism; and the return..."

Same page, fourth paragraph, lines two and three should read: "...the League of Communists so that it may operate within this system, that is, so that..."

Same page and paragraph, line five, unquery "grasp."

Page I11, sixth paragraph, line five should read: "...self-management, the LCY Central Committee..."

Same page, seventh paragraph, penultimate and last lines should read: "...League of Communists and, in accordance with this, the responsibility of the secretariats..."